The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 176.

WASHINGTON.

Final Passage of the Apportionment Bill in the House.

Speeches by Schurz, Saulsbury, and Nye on the Amnesty Bill.

The French Spoliation Bill Again Puts In an Appearance.

Forward Condition of the General Appropriation Bills.

The Ways and Means Committee Considering the Questions of Tariff and Revenue.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SALT INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The Senate Committee on Finance will to-morrow hear a delegation representing the Salt Manufacturers of Kanawha, Saginaw and Syracuse.

ARKANSAS ELECTION CASE.

The House Committee on Elections was unanimous in its report giving the seat to Bolles of Arkansas. This is in the nature of a severe reflection upon Senator Clayton's action. Edwards will speak in his own defence to-morrow.

DENIAL.

A despatch has been sent from here representing that Mr. Bingham might be prevailed upon to co-operate with a bolting movement from the Republican party. This Mr. Bingham denies. He for Grant as his first choice, but in any event is will support the regular nominee.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIM CASE.

The action of the Supreme Court upon the Kentucky war claim case was only to grant a rule directing the Secretary of the Treasury to appear and show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue compelling him to pay the war claim of the State. An argument upon the merits of the case will now be heard.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House passed the Apportionment bill, as amended in the Senate, to-day. There is a general understanding that a supplemental bill will now be passed, similar to that of 1862, providing for nine or ten additional members, and distributing them to the States in the order of their numerical claims.

MOBILE COLLECTORSHIP.

The withdrawal of the name of Warner as Collector of Mobile, has given rise to curious complications. Miller, the former Collector, was requested to resign, and telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury that he would start at once for Washington to comply with his request. He came, and Warner's name was sent in. When the question of successor to Warner came up a day or two since, no record of Miller's resignation it could be found, and, upon investigation, was ascertained that he never offered any. The matter was referred to the Attorney General, and the latter decided that under the Tenure-of-Office act Miller was reinstated. In accordance with this opinion a new commission has been forwarded to Miller.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to report a bill allowing National Banks to reissue their mutilated currency, but at their own expense.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

Senator Pomeroy has introduced a bill declaring the Cherokee neutral lands to be public lands of the United States, directing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of them under the preemption act.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: Samuel C. Wingard, United States Attorney for Washington Territory.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The French Spoliation bill, reported by Mr. Cameron, in the Senate, provides for a commission of three to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate to examine and audit such claims, and order their payment, to the extent of five millions of dollars.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations agreed to-day that bills for public buildings in any part of the country be reported singly, so that each shall stand on its own merits, and not be tacked to other Appropriation bills, as has heretofore been the case.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day gave a hearing to parties interested in the lumber trade.

TARIFF REDUCTION.

The Committee to-day had a consultation as to whether they should fix on a given amount of reduction or not, both on the general tariff and internal revenue. They agreed to call before them the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Thursday or Friday next, to hear from him on the latter subject, particularly as to the tax on tobacco.

THE SYNDICATE.

Messrs. Beck, Kerr, and Brooks, the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, will not unite in a formal report against that of the majority which sanctions Secretary Boutwell's course on the new loans and syndicate, but will take occasion severally to express their views, when the resolution shall come before the House for consideration to-morrow.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

In the British and American Mixed Commission, to-day, the case of Thomas Ward, *vs.* the United States was considered. The Commissioners will be prepared to award a sum equal to the value of 1,066 pounds of cotton, which the claimant states was seized at Wilmington, N. C., and used by the United States authorities for hospital purposes.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations have already reported six of the General Appropriation bills, namely: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial and the Pension, which two have been passed, and also the Post Office, Navy, Diplomatic, and Consular bills. The remaining general bills to be reported are the Fortification, Military Academy, Deficiency, and sundry civil expenses. The Committee hold daily sessions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. CASSERLY presented a memorial from California soldiers for a modification of the bounty laws.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the House bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Japanese Embassy was passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Bills were introduced to regulate the compensation of Department clerks; regulating the distribution of prize money; to equalize bounties.

DAVIS' RESOLUTION.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would call up, on Friday, his resolution relative to Executive dereliction.

INFORMATION WANTED.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, a resolution was adopted, directing the Postmaster General to send in the names of Louisiana claimants for mail service prior to 1861; also, calling on the Secretary of War for information on the obstructions in the Red River.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. COLE, a bill was passed to supply the deficiency in the Post Office Department occasioned by the defalcation of McCartney, late Disbursing Clerk.

PUBLIC PARK.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the bill setting aside the tract of land at the headwaters of the Yellowstone for a public park was passed.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. CAMERON said that at an early day he would call up the bill for the payment of the French spoliation claims.

BRIDGE BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, the House bill to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge over the Mississippi was passed with two amendments—one requiring that the draw over the main channel shall not be less than 160 feet higher than the others, and prohibiting the St. Joseph Bridge Company from assigning the charter they now hold by assignment from the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, or constructing any other bridge than the one now being built at St. Joseph.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. HARLAN, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa.

By Mr. POMROY—For the relief of actual settlers upon the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas.

AMNESTY BILL.

The Amnesty bill came up and Mr. SAULSBURY addressed the Senate. He said that he would prefer the Amnesty bill without exceptions, but as this was impossible at present, he would give the present bill a hearty support, trusting to the generosity of the American people for the removal of all disabilities in time. He felt that the restoration of the Democratic party to power was necessary to protect the rights of citizens, develop the resources of the country, and protect the people from the evils brought upon the country by the Republican rule. He charged the Republican party with having inflicted upon the country an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency, a ruined commerce, deteriorated navy, and many other evils, and in conclusion denounced Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights amendment as an attempt to degrade men to the level of an inferior race.

Mr. SCHURZ followed with a elaborate speech in favor of universal amnesty. He said he had at first intended to vote for the House bill without amendment, expecting that it would be promptly passed, but the bill having been amended in one particular, it must go back to the House, and, therefore, there was no longer any reason for refraining from an attempt to make it apply to all classes laboring under political disabilities at the South. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Robertson) had given notice that he would move to strike out the exceptions from the bill, and for this he (Mr. Schurz) would make this motion, believing that the reasons which make it desirable that there should be an amnesty granted at all, make it desirable that amnesty should be universal. The wickedness and terrible consequences of rebellion had been adduced by Mr. Morton and others as a reason against amnesty; but if the rebellion had been still more wicked, and if its consequences still more terrible, he (Mr. Schurz) could not permit himself to forget that in dealing with this question Congress had to deal not with the past, but with the present and future interests of the South, and of the whole country. However Senators might differ as to the means, he assumed that they were agreed as to the supreme end and aim they should have in view, to secure to all the States the blessings of a good and free government, and the highest degree of prosperity and well-being they can attain, and revive in all citizens of the Republic that love for the nation and its institutions, and that inspiring consciousness of common nationality, which should bind all Americans together. This being the end, no one would say that it had been attained, or even that the policy pursued hitherto had tended to its attainment. Some of the Southern States, governed by a combination of rascality and ignorance, were in a condition bordering on anarchy, as a result, to some extent at least, of that unwise policy. The first step at the close of the war was necessarily to secure the freedom and rights of the emancipated blacks, but the next step should have been to secure guarantees for good and honest government at the South. He would be the last to cast a slur upon the colored people in the South.

A broad distinction was always drawn between violation of the law in which political opinion was a controlling element, and crimes implying moral depravity. There were men now sitting in the German Parliament who, a few years ago, were fugitives from justice. They had been admitted, too, without being asked to abjure their former opinions, and most of them now belonged to the Liberal opposition. The Count Andrassy, condemned to death in 1849, was now at the head of the Austrian Ministry, and it was well known that the liberal amnesty granted to him had done much to attach Hungary to the Imperial crown. Again it was argued that certain men should be excepted from amnesty because they had been educated by the United States Government, and had deserted its service. But the rule had been violated by the appointment to office of one of the most conspicuous of that class (General Longstreet). In the discussion of this question in the Senate, so much had been heard about the wickedness of the rebellion as a reason against amnesty, that the question was suggested whether the argument comprised the whole political wisdom and virtue of those who used it, and whether we were to keep the Southern States in their present condition merely for the purpose of keeping the thorn inside of our enemies, and demonstrating again and again our disapprobation of rebellion. The people were fast becoming aware that, great as the crime of rebellion is, there are other villanies which imperatively demand correction. They were beginning to look behind these vociferous assertions of austere and exclusive patriotism to see what abuses they are intended to disguise, and to discover that a good and honest government in the South, as well as all over the country, would do infinitely more to revive true loyalty and a healthy national spirit than laws calculated to keep alive the prejudices and resentments of the past.

Mr. NYE replied. He said it had been left for Mr. Schurz to discover the sovereign panacea, a sort of political cundurango, which was to cure all the ills of the body politic. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) had denounced all who did not agree with him on this question as lacking in statesmanship and in comprehension of the spirit of true republicanism. He (Mr. Nye) thought he knew as much about the history of the rebellion of his country as Mr. Schurz did, because he had been born here, and he submitted that it was not quite becoming in Mr. Schurz to charge lack of statesmanship upon all great men who had dealt with these questions since the close of the rebellion. Who had given him authority to teach what the true spirit of American institutions was? For his (Mr. Nye's) part, he would never consent to give rebel leaders the right to take part in the Government. He would keep them browsing on the outside till their hair grew as long as Nebuchadnezzar's, and, if that was not statesmanship, then he did not know anything about it. [Laughter.] The Senator wanted the leading rebels relieved, so as to bring a high order of talent into public life at the South; but he would rather have a lower order of talent cultivated in the school of loyalty. As to abuses in the government of the Southern States, the people had only themselves to blame for it. They had sown the wind and must reap the whirlwind.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would not reply at length to Mr. Nye's speech, but he would notice one remark. His boast that he was "to the manner born," and therefore must know more of republican institutions than those that were not. He wished that Senator from Nevada to understand that adopted citizens would judge for themselves. They had come here with the desire to enjoy the blessings of republican institutions, and their desire to maintain them was by no means less than that of native citizens, and if the Senator thought they must follow his lead in order to be entitled to the rights of citizenship, he was very much mistaken. He (Mr. Schurz) had attempted to learn something about republican institutions from Mr. Nye, but must confess that he had not found the effort very profitable.

Mr. NYE denied that he had said anything about Mr. Schurz not being native-born; but the Senator himself had told the Senate some time ago that he had been wafted here on a "wave of revolution." He (Nye) found no fault with the wave [laughter], but he did mind upon what meat the Senator had fed. He had grown so great as to turn instructor on the principles of the Republic.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice that he would ask the Senate to sit to-morrow until a vote should be had on the bill.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LIGHTHOUSE BILL.

Mr. ELDRIDGE introduced a bill for the erection of a lighthouse at the mouth of the Fond du Lac River, Wisconsin.

ST. LOUIS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to appropriate $250,000 for the purchase of a lot at St. Louis for a Custom House, Post Office, and other Government purposes, applying the former appropriation of $200,000 for the cost of the building, the cost not to exceed $2,600,000.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, inquired why St. Louis should get the precedence in this matter over other cities.

Mr. GARFIELD said there was great existing necessity for additional accommodation in the Government offices at St. Louis, and the bill had been unanimously recommended by the Committee on Public Buildings. The bill was passed.

TRANSPORTATION OF BONDED GOODS.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, a bill was passed providing that merchandise conveyed either by boat or rail from a port of arrival to an interior port, shall be under the exclusive control of the Custom officers, and the merchandise not to be unladen between the port of arrival and its destination, except authorized by a Treasury regulation, and no breakage of the original package.

NATIONAL BANKS.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Banking Committee to send for persons and papers for conducting an examination into the causes of the recent suspension of National Banks.

PENSION AND BOUNTY FORGERS.

A bill was passed extending the statute of limitations for prosecutions for pension or bounty forgeries from two to five years.

WITNESS FEES.

The bill was passed to pay the fees of respondents' witnesses in extradition cases.

BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

A bill passed further to prevent smuggling, providing that Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue shall report to the District Attorney, within ten days, all fines and forfeitures, and making it the duty of the District Attorney to immediately commence proceedings.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported a bill further to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It increases the existing minimum of limitation of $2,000 as the value of matter in dispute to $5,000. It also allows criminal cases to be certified from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court for a review of doubtful law questions.

The morning hour expired, and bill went over.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill, and they were concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

BORDER OUTRAGES.

Mr. CONNOR offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for an inquiry into the outrages committed by Mexican citizens and Indians against citizens of the United States.

REFERENCE OF BILLS.

Various Senate bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and referred to the appropriate Committees.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill extends through seventy printed pages, and appropriates about five and a half millions.

Mr. CONNOR complained of the policy of protecting of Indians on reservations, which enabled them to rob adjacent settlements and then return to the reservations, where pursuing parties could not follow them.

Mr. BECK bore testimony to the immense good which had resulted from the peace policy. In nothing which the President had done did he (Mr. Beck) coincide with him so thoroughly as in the policy which he had inaugurated regarding the Indians.

Mr. SARGENT said that it had been found that the policy of feeding Indians was cheaper as well more human than the policy of fighting them. The various religious denominations had taken hold in good faith, and with hearty zeal in seconding the plan of the administration to civilize the Indian tribes.

The discussion upon the different policies of treating Indians continued for a couple of hours, and the Committee rose after having passed as page 6.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. HARELTON (Wis.) from the Committee on Elections made a report on the Arkansas contested election case, that Mr. Bolles is entitled to the seat, and that the sitting member, Mr. Edwards, was not. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

UTAH.

Card from Brigham Young—Bullion Shipments—Mining News.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 30.—Brigham Young advertises this evening in the Church organ that, in 1866, he offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderers of Dr. J. K. Robinson, but now, in consequence of endangering the lives of innocent men, he withdraws that offer.

To-morrow afternoon Chief Justice McKean will hear the motion of United States Deputy Attorney High to admit all prisoners charged with murder to bail. The order for this motion comes by telegraph from Attorney General Williams, and is done, as stated, to save expense.

One hundred and ninety tons of bullion, from Balton, Buel & Co.'s works at Teconis, were shipped to New York on Sunday *via* steamer and the Isthmus. The inducement to this route are lower freights.

Accounts from the mining districts are more than ever gratifying. One furnace in Little Cottonwood has run out, since the 11th, 104 tons of bullion. This will go also *via* San Francisco and the Isthmus.

Railroad Disasters.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—As a passenger train on the Louisville Short Line Railroad, due here at 8:45 last night, was passing Eagle Station, about fifty miles from this city, a most terrible accident occurred. The depot platform contained a number of passengers, who had been waiting for the train, and just after the locomotive and express car had passed the switch at that point safely, it broke, and the remaining cars of the train were swept across the platform, mowing down a number of persons who were upon it. The express car was totally wrecked, and caught fire, but it was speedily extinguished. Among the casualties were John McDermott, Postmaster at the station, badly bruised; George Rosevelt, a citizen, several ribs broken; Joseph Johnson, station agent, leg broken and head and body badly bruised; Mr. Hampton, a citizen, right foot crushed off, arm broken in two places, and otherwise badly injured. The last two named persons are not expected to recover. Richard Reeves, express messenger, slightly bruised; he was brought to this city this morning. It was fortunate that the weather was so inclement, as otherwise there would have been a much larger number standing on the platform.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 30.—A serious accident occurred to the Erie mail East, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, about two miles east of Lockhaven, at half-past 10 o'clock last night, caused by a broken rail. The engine and tender passed over in safety. The rest of the train went over an embankment, and took fire instantly. The baggage car, two passenger cars, and a sleeping car were burned. The express car became detached, and was not burned. Two of the passengers, James Lysaught, of Williamsport, Pa., and Charles Batterson, of Troy, Pa., became entangled in the wreck and were severely burned. They were taken to the Herdic House, Williamsport. Several others received slight injuries, but no bones were broken.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—At a meeting of the Electors at Birmingham, last night, a letter was read from John Bright, expressing the hope that he will be able to attend a portion of the forthcoming session of Parliament. He also advised efforts to decrease the expenditures of the Government.

A large number of colliers have struck work, and disturbances are apprehended at Blainovia. The military are under arms.

A motion was submitted at last evening's meeting of the Jockey Club for the exclusion of all Germans, but it was rejected.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were entertained by the Duc d'Aumale, at a banquet last night.

The steamers Westphalia and Atlantic have arrived out.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, has requested the Magistrates of Colton to explain their inaction during the late Dilke riots. Seventeen persons have been summoned to answer for participation in acts of wanton destruction.

St. Paul's Cathedral is being handsomely decorated for the official thanksgiving to be held there in February for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales.

The Common Council of the city of London are also engaged in the consideration of the subject of making gorgeous preparations for a thanksgiving for the Prince's recovery.

Sir Charles Dilke was married, to-day, in Chelsea, to Miss Shell.

Hon. Peter John Locke King, Member of Parliament for East Surrey, in an address delivered at Southwalk to-night, said that the well informed people of England were not uneasy about the American treaty.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Deputy Palladines announced in the Assembly, yesterday, that he should contribute his salary to the voluntary fund for the payment of the war indemnity, with the hope that French soil would soon be rid of the Germans.

The National Assembly to-day, by a vote of 422 against 239, passed the Merchant Navy bill.

To-morrow the Assembly will commence the discussion of the question of abrogating the commercial treaty with Great Britain.

General Cissey, Minister of War, to-day stated to the Committee of the Assembly that it was impossible at present to raise the state of seige in Paris, because of the presence in the republic of Bonapartists and liberated Communists, who would lose no opportunity to create disorder. The General further stated that of the Communists captured by the Government, 19,222 had been liberated, 4473 were sentenced to various punishments, and 12,045 were still confined in the hulks at the naval stations of the country.

Advices from Ajaccio say that many Bonapartists are arriving in Corsica, and that a letter from Napoleon is soon expected.

It is reported that Picard will shortly submit a motion to the National Assembly providing for the consolidation of the Republic, and that a counter proposition will be put forward by the Orleanists, appointing the Duke d'Aumale Lieutenant General of France.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—Trouble is reported at Barcelona. There was a conflict in the streets, and the military are now guarding the city.

LATER.—The disturbance at Barcelona, yesterday, was caused by the resistance of the people to the payment of excessive octroi duties. A large mob assembled at one of the gates of the city, and threatened the customs officers with violence. The police interfered, and some shots were fired. The rioters were dispersed with difficulty, but the city has since been quiet. The affair is purely local.

A mass meeting of the Radical party is called here for Friday next. The Radicals are organizing electoral committees through the provinces. They intend to make a vigorous canvass of the kingdom for the coming elections.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—The American survey steamer Bibb sailed yesterday, to make soundings between Yucatan and Cape Catoche, for the proposed Mexico-Cuba cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—The Spanish gunboat Astuto has captured an English schooner and crew. The schooner was towed to Manzanillo. It is reported that the schooner had already landed a contraband of war on the island when captured.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 29.—About 5,000 Roman Catholics assembled at a mass meeting here on Sunday afternoon, to express their opinion regarding the new School act, and to adopt measures for the support of their own schools.

LOUISIANA.

Second Day's Session of the Congressional Committee in New Orleans—Carter Among the Witnesses Examined.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—The second day's session of the Congressional Committee, to investigate Louisiana politics, was held at the Custom House to-day, occupying six hours. Three witnesses were examined, viz: J. Henri Burch, Colonel Carter, the head of the Carter faction, and McVean, Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives. Burch testified that Warmoth had met him on the morning of the 2d of January, after the organization of the House, and told him that he (Warmoth) had records of all the Carter members, and was going to destroy them. That he would destroy him (Burch) if he persisted in his opposition to him (Warmoth). Witness named sixteen members of the present Legislature who also hold the office of Registrar of Elections, though the Constitution prohibits Registrars from running for office. It afterward appeared that Carter himself, leader of the Reform party, had acted as Registrar at his own election. Burch said he didn't know much about the plan to impeach Warmoth, but understood that there were about 140 specifications against him, on which articles would be founded. This witness did not make specific developments concerning bribery, but gave the names of others who could give the facts. Notwithstanding Warmoth's ostensible opposition to the present monstrous election law, every advocate of that law had been re-elected under Warmoth's dictatorship.

Burch is editor of a paper called the *New Era*, at Baton Rouge, and has had $2,600 from the State for printing. It was in State warrants, which yielded only 50 per cent.

G. W. Carter testified that he was chosen Speaker in February, 1871. He gave a history of the various movements of both parties for reform in Louisiana. It was the plan of his party, at the commencement of the present session, to procure the suspension of Warmoth under articles of impeachment, and repeal the obnoxious laws of former sessions. Even if they could not remove Warmoth by a vote of the Senate, his temporary suspension would answer every purpose of the Carterites. There were, on the opening of the Legislature, two rings. One was known as "The Figures," owing the fact that they were known by numbers instead of names inside their organization. The other, known as Carr's Ring, met at a place adjoining the State House, on Dryades street. Both were sworn and secret organizations. The figures were described by Carter as "free lances," who traded on their possession of the balance of power. Carter proceeded to give his version of the difficulties and collisions following the meeting of the Legislature on the 1st of January. He swore that Warmoth had increased the State debt twenty-six millions since he came into office, and the State has nothing now to show for it. The sessions of the Legislature are limited to sixty days in each year, and yet the expenses of the session of 1871 were $712,000. Carter testified to having defended Warmoth once when indicted in Texas for embezzlement of funds as Receiver of Confederate cotton, but would not divulge the particulars, pleading professional confidence.

There are about forty newspapers in the State living on State printing patronage which could not live without such patronage. Carter estimated the annual profits of the New Orleans *Republican*, of which Warmoth owns over one-third, at $300,000 from State patronage.

Mr. McVean merely confirmed a portion of Carter's testimony.

The Committee will have before them General Emory, the commander of the revenue cutter on which the members of the Senate escaped, and the Captain of the troops used by Packard to keep Warmoth out of the State Convention last summer. The examination of Warmoth's friends will be the last in order.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A private despatch from Scranton, Pa., says that a very disastrous fire broke out last night on Pennsylvania avenue. It seemed nearly subdued, when it took a fresh start this morning, and the city Post Office is now in flames. The weather is intensely cold. The loss is already immense, and the danger of a further extension of the fire is so great as to produce much excitement.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 30.—The fire which broke out last night destroyed four frame buildings on Pennsylvania avenue, and damaged the Post Office building to a considerable extent. The mails and all the Post Office property was safely removed. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

—The curling match between Chicago and Milwaukee, at the latter city, yesterday, was won by Chicago, the latter being four ahead.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

House Progress on the Fees and Salaries Bill.

Country Members Oppose the Cutting Down of Fees of County Officers.

Bill Relating to Assessments in School Districts Passed in the House.

Chicago Military Occupation—The Great Relic of the Fire Further Discussed.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. BROWN'S ANTIDOTE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.—One or two persons made their appearance here this morning, and began electioneering for President Grant, and the passage of the resolution offered by Mr. Brown, of Massac, in order that the President, who had done so much for Chicago, might have one little compliment to sweeten the bitterness of the caucus resolutions adopted on Wednesday. It is possible, however, that these gentlemen were not especially commissioned for this service, but came down as volunteers, hoping, whether they did anything or not, to magnify their services and to get the reward therefor.

FEES AND SALARIES.

During the forenoon and afternoon, the House meditated on fees and salaries. The rates allowed in this bill are high enough, but the tendency is rather to increase than to diminish them, and, in some respects, they are becoming higher than they were by the special law of 1867. There have been, to-day, bitter and heated discussions, especially on Sheriffs' fees. Owing to the number of persons in the Legislature who have filled county offices, it is exceedingly difficult to cut down anything, and the moment the attempt is made to do so, cries are raised that these fees do not go into the hands of the Sheriff or Clerk, but into the County Treasury, and, therefore, it is all folly to amend them. With hardly an exception these old officers are eminently conservative and look with irritation upon economical members and their amendments. One change, however, was made which is praiseworthy in every respect. By an amendment offered by Mr. Springer, the system of paying the Sheriff so much per day for dieting prisoners, which leads to constant abuses, and which, in Cook County, would have almost doubled the salary of the Sheriff, was stricken out, and he is hereafter to be paid just exactly what it costs him, thus cutting off nearly all likelihood of profit. It was believed up to a recent period that fees collected under special laws were high and oppressive, and those who collected them were making money, but it appears now that this was an absurd mistake. The fees are low, and those collecting them poor, and, on the whole, fees must be put up. These special laws which the Constitution repealed are to be practically re-enacted, for it is all a mistake that they are oppressive.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate did not do much to-day beside routine and rather unimportant business. It was hoped that the bill for the reassessment of property in Cook County might have been reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with amendment, but it was not found possible to get it in.

THE REVENUE BILL

was nearly read a third time, and will be passed to-morrow.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

This evening was spent on a resolution thanking the President and all others in authority for what they did at the terrible catastrophe. Quite a number of younger Republicans were not present, being indifferent to the whole matter. Several speeches were made, decidedly the best thing by Ross, of Fulton, which at first took Republicans by surprise and delight, so that he was welcomed with applause, which soon after subsided into silence there and applause among the Democracy. Late at night the matter was postponed till to-morrow evening.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 30.

Senate met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bishop, Daggett, Donahue, Flagg, Hampton, Hunter, Jewett, Reddick, Voris.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. WHITING, arising to a question of privilege, complained of the manner in which the reporters misrepresented his position on the Revenue bill.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the petition of certain parties in London, asking payment of certain lost coupons, with the recommendation to lay on the table, which was concurred in.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the House bill relating to male animals running at large. Ordered to a third reading; also the Senate bill making appropriations to the State Horticultural Society, with a substitute.

On motion of Mr. WHITING, the bill was recommitted.

The vote ordering the bill relating to male animals running at large to a third reading was reconsidered, the section purporting to express an emergency stricken out, and the bill, as amended, ordered to a third reading.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to increase of jurisdiction of County Courts, with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill tabled for printing.

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Mr. McNULTA introduced a resolution calling upon the Committee on the Judiciary to report upon the military occupation, on or before Thursday next. Laid over.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. BANGS introduced a bill to provide for the removal and consolidation of institutions of learning.

SPECIAL ORDER POSTPONED.

Senate bill 37, relating to free schools, being the special order, was taken up and postponed to the afternoon.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. LANGLEY introduced a bill to authorize counties to levy a 3-mill tax to encourage County Agricultural Societies; also, a bill to provide for the protection of records in this State. The bill provides for the appointment of a State custodian of such records, and the copying of all matters of record relating to real estate in each county.

GENERAL INCORPORATION BILL.

Mr. McNULTA moved to make Senate bill 216, the General Incorporation bill, the special order from day to day, subject to prior special orders. So ordered, and taken up.

Mr. EDSALL moved to strike out so much of Section 4 as relates to church organizations. The application of principle of minority representations, as applied to such organizations, might be well, but he was not satisfied that it was asked for as yet by such organizations. He objected so much of the bill as applied to the issuing of certificates of membership for and to fix the fees for admission of members.

Mr. McNULTA defended his bill against the objections urged by Mr. Edsall.

Mr. WASHBURN supported the amendment. There was a strong tendency toward a union of Church and State. Where the State had provided for liberty in religious opinion it had done all that it required. The churches should abandon their own foundations and not be encouraged to lean on the State.

Mr. FULLER was of opinion that the union of religious and charitable societies with moneyed corporations was not a natural one, and was fearful that it would not work well. The principles of the bill, as applied to moneyed corporations, were not, in many cases, applicable to corporations not having capital stock.

Mr. UNDERWOOD deprecated the haste in the consideration of the bill, but wanted the bill recommitted, in order that it might be perfected, and concluded with a motion to that effect, which was concurred in.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The special order being Senate bill 323, concerning County Superintendents of Schools, was taken up, the question being upon the amendments of the Committee.

Mr. WHITING said that there was danger that the Senate would not give this bill the consideration it deserved. He said there was a lurking idea in the minds of the people that the office should be abolished; that many of the duties could be performed by the County Clerk; but the great need of the officer was in the examination of teachers, and he proceeded to show the superiority of this officer, in this respect, over a Board of Examiners. He enlarged upon the necessity of school examinations by such officer, which he considered an overwhelming necessity, and, for that reason, thought that five or six in a county would be preferable to one. The bill in question was not original with him. Several letters from prominent educational men were read. He concluded his remarks by moving the postponement of the bill till to-morrow afternoon.

REVENUE BILL.

The third reading of the Revenue bill was commenced.

PENSION PAYMENTS.

Mr. ANDERSON reported back Epler's resolution of instructions as to payment of pensions by Postmasters, and it was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Senate bills were read the second time.

CITY INCORPORATION BILL.

Mr. WAITE moved that the City Incorporation bill be discharged from the Committee of the Whole and sent to his Committee. It was so ordered.

ASSESSMENT IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The Senate bill to restore the equality of assessment in school districts was passed—yeas 77; nays 5.

ROAD BILL.

The House bill for roads in counties not under township organization was taken up.

Mr. HAINES moved to recommit the bill to have it amended so as not to have it apply to counties under township organization.

Mr. SHAW thought the provision in the bill requiring a poll-tax was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. ARMSTRONG thought it better to have it referred.

The motion was agreed to.

THE FEES AND SALARIES BILL

was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the special subject being fees of County Clerks.

Fees of County Clerks were finished with slight alteration.

The Committee rose.

RAILROAD INCORPORATION BILL.

In the afternoon the Committee on Railroads reported back the Senate amendments to the House Railroad Incorporation bill, with the recommendation that some be adopted and some not concurred in.

FEES AND SALARIES AGAIN.

Consideration of the Fees and Salaries bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, the question being on Sheriffs' fees, when it came to dieting prisoners.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to strike out the provision giving seventy-five, sixty-five, and forty-five in the three classes, and insert for each prisoner such compensation to cover the actual cost as may be fixed by the County Board, but such compensation shall not be considered a part of the fees of the office. This was urged, since it was impossible to hit on any other rule which would be good in all counties. It was agreed to.

Before Sheriffs' fees were quite finished, the Committee rose to sit again to-morrow morning.

EVENING SESSION.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The House took up the special order, which was Brown's (Massac) resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That we most heartily approve and commend the [illegible] for the protection of human life and property which prompted the active energies of his Excellency the President of the United States, his Excellency the Governor of this State, Lieutenant General Sheridan, the Secretary of War, and others in authority, who lent their timely and efficient aid during and immediately succeeding the appalling catastrophe.

Mr. HAINES offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, On the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, a vast fire occurred in the city of Chicago, consuming a large portion of the city, and leaving near a hundred thousand of its population without homes or shelter; and,

WHEREAS, Liberal donations have been made from all parts of the country to aid those made destitute or needy by this fire, such donations being made not merely by those of wealth, in proportion to their means, but instances are reported of laboring men contributing one-half of their daily earnings for a given time, all being instances of benevolence deserving some suitable public acknowledgment; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this House are hereby tendered to all persons, without distinction, who have made donations to aid the sufferers by the late Chicago fire, and that a Committee of five be appointed to procure the names of all such donors, as far as can be ascertained, to the end that the same may be spread upon the journals of this House.

Mr. HAINES said Mr. Brown had not comprehended the situation, and had left out large numbers. He gave instances of donations by poor men which were specially deserving of thanks by the members of the House, and not by the House, for they could take no official action, having no jurisdiction of the subject. His object was to do entire justice. Referring to the vote on Brown's resolution last week, he said a whiskey Inspector had told him that the Administration was satisfied with a vote of 61, if sent free by express.

Mr. ROOT offered what was substantially Brown's resolution, as an amendment of Haines', and moved to refer the whole subject to the Special Committee on the Governor's Message.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to send the whole subject to the Committee of the Whole.

The motion was lost—yeas, 59; nays, 64.

The motion to refer to the Special Committee was lost—yeas, 62; nays, 67.

Mr. HAINES raised a point that Mr. Root's amendment was not in order, being in substance the original proposition. The point was sustained, the only difference being in striking out the words "heartily approve."

Mr. ROOT moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Mr. KOERNER moved to adjourn. Lost.

The motion to lay on the table resulted—yeas, 68; nays, 65; as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Fuller,	Price,
Austin,	Fink,	Reinhardt,
Braiden,	Galloway,	Rice (Peoria),
Brown (Massac),	Hesfield,	Root,
Burley,	Hickox,	Senne,
Carpenter,	Johnson,	Sheldon (Champaign),
Carr,	Jones (Marshall),	Shelton (Warren),
Chandler,	Kerrick,	Sherrill,
Clark (Kane),	King (Cook),	Short,
Clow,	Latimer,	Smith (Ogle),
Collins,	Massenberg,	Strong,
Crouch,	Mason,	Sullivan,
Curtiss,	Mayo,	Vennum,
Daniels,	McConnell,	Vocke,
Davis,	Miller (St. Clair),	Waite,
Derrickson,	Morgan,	Waters,
Dixon,	Morris,	Watkins,
Dodge,	Morrison (Cook),	Williams,
Dornblaser,	North,	Wilkinson,
Easter,	Philp,	Wright,
Ebner,	Powell,	Mr. Speaker.
Egan,	Pritchard,	
Foss,		

NAYS.

Armstrong,	Galbraith,	McElwee,
Barr,	Gallagher,	Meeker,
Barrett,	Gilliam,	Merritt,
Benson,	Hall,	Miller (Madison),
Boyd,	Haines,	Muxsetter,
Brayton,	Hay,	Olson,
Briscoe,	Herdman,	Phillips,
Brooks,	Hinchcliffe,	Rice (Sangamon),
Burnside,	Hundley,	Rich,
Cain,	Hughes,	Richardson,
Casey (Jefferson),	Kagay,	Riggs,
Casey (Shelby),	Kelly,	Rives,
Cavan,	Kenny,	Roberts,
Cloud (Morgan),	King (Jersey),	Rodgers (Madison),
Cofer,	Knoles,	Roessler,
Cummings,	Koerner,	Ross,
Cunningham,	Landrum,	Springer,
Dwight,	Langston,	Stewart,
Easley,	Lee,	Taylor,
Edgecomb,	Lemman,	Trimble,
Frew,	Manley,	Turner,
Fuller,	McElvain,	Webb.

Mr. TURNER then proceeded to speak on the subject. They had adopted a resolution that there had been an infraction of the State and Federal Constitution. Now it was proposed to whitewash their own act, and approve and commend that infraction which they had already apologized for in a former resolution. He traced the origin of the State and Federal Governments in this country, and the difference between State and National power. When the Federal Government was made it was made the servant, and not the master, of States. It was supreme in its sphere, but they did not annihilate the supremacy of States. The next question was whether there had been an infraction of the State and Federal Constitutions at Chicago. After describing the scenes of the fire, and of the following days, he said fears had seized on many men, and they turned anywhere for relief. At that time he took no exception to any relief from any quarter; but when the necessity passed away, then to undertake to hold a city in military surveillance by United States troops, was a breach of the Constitution, and that was what the Governor complained of. After the danger was over the military power of the United States was organizing an army; that was a military usurpation, and they had so declared, and they had also stated that it was knowingly done, and that was all that was necessary. Were they to thank the United States authorities for raising troops and shooting men? They had said the protest of the Executive was the performance of his duty, and was a good precedent. That was thanking the Governor sufficiently. It would have been better had he gone at once to Chicago when he heard of the fire, but he did not, and the next best thing was to protest as he had done. By the resolutions they had passed, Sheridan, Sherman, and Grant would soon learn that the great masses of the people could not be carried over into a centralized despotism. The people never would submit to such a Government. Unconsciously they were drifting toward something which would obliterate State lines, and the party in power seemed to encourage that tendency. Congress had bound the Supreme Court. They had sent soldiers into certain States to protect the rights of citizens. They had had instances enough of military power exercised in States, and in one-third of the number there was a standing army to control their civil affairs. Governor Palmer had no special reason to urge a vote of thanks for what he had done; for if he had cut loose entirely from those desiring to centralize the Government, he would have great confidence that he was the man to carry out and expound to the people the great principles of freedom. But it was not long ago that Palmer was doing in Kentucky what Sheridan did in Chicago. Now the bitter chalice was put to the lips of Illinois, and even Palmer winced. Sheridan's action was as justifiable as for the United States troops to organize the Louisiana Legislature. It was the tendency of the people to forget home powers. He could not support the present power, since it tended to sanction the tendency to centralization.

MR. SULLIVAN thought the question was of returning thanks to those who helped Chicago in the hour of distress, and the resolution had little or no political significance. He offered an amendment to make it include all out of and in authority.

Mr. KING (Cook) entered a protest against the passage of Wednesday's resolutions. He did not see how the people who voted for two of them could vote for this. They had said that Sheridan and Grant violated the Constitution, and now proposed to thank them. He did not himself believe there had been an infraction on the Constitution. The Governor's messages showed there had been no military occupation. He trusted there would always be such a precedent on such an occasion.

It had not been proven that there was military occupation, and Mr. Shaw had not shown it. If against the wish of Chicago the United States troops had taken charge of it, it would have been military occupation; but the soldiers were under control of the city authorities. He read from messages of the Governor to show that there had been no military occupation, and that the Governor had thanked Sheridan for what he did, knowing that he had troops there. It was said usurpation began when the other troops were ordered there for police duty, but they never were, and there had been no military occupation by them.

Mr. ROSS said he was prepared to support the resolution offered by Mr. Brown, of Massac, and he but represented his people with his construction on it. He was willing to thank Grant and Sheridan for establishing a stable Government on the ashes of that municipality. If Sheridan had not been there, Chicago would have been subjected to the horrors of French barbarity. Illinois and Palmer were oblivious of Chicago's needs. Palmer was no soldier, and her police were not trained to shoot down innocent men at sight. What better could Mayor Mason do than turn over Chicago to the only man who could manage it? What could have kept the Government from striking down disaffection in New Orleans but the fact that Sheridan was away on the plains? Should they not also thank Grant? It was said if they did they cast reflection on him who was once Governor of Illinois. Palmer had demanded of Grant that, till Sheridan was sworn in as Governor, he wanted him kept quiet; and Grant wrote to Sheridan that, if he did not want to act as Governor, he need not. The President had referred the great question of law to Sheridan. There was no appeal, and what could they do but thank him for his decision? How much more honorable to serve the General than the State Government. The Governor appointed Notaries Public. The Federal appointees shared the Custom House plunder. The State Government was passing away. The President was getting ready for another race. Who could doubt how to vote? Grant was always Republican; Palmer only since 1852. Grant knew horses; Palmer drafted the Civil Rights bill. Who could doubt who to vote for? On one side Morton, Bowen, and all the Postmasters; and on the other Trumbull, Sumner, Gratz Brown, Palmer, Schurz, and other disloyal men who had made the war. Should they not thank the President who put them down. To know who throttled the rebellion, ask Rawlins and McPherson. See his firmness and persistence! Witness San Domingo! What other President had so lived in the affections of a people, and received so many valuable testimonials of it? He had offered up every blood and married relative on the altar of his country. Should they not thank him? He was a profound lawyer. Not an appointment was made to office but ran: "Know all men by these presents." Should not they thank Grant, and bestow some testimonial of regard on him who saved Chicago from the desolating march of Thomas Grosvenor? Let them add the thanks of the widow and orphan whose home had, by act of Grant's subordinates, been spared from the attack of the husband?

Mr. WAITE, after mentioning the disastrous condition to which Chicago was reduced, went on to show that it was necessary to use extraordinary means; that there was no military occupation, and that Governor Palmer sanctioned the use of Federal troops in Chicago; to prove which he read from the Governor's message relative to what he had said at Sheridan's headquarters. It was apparent that all Sheridan did was in subordination to the civil power. No one had told them when the emergency ended. When the Government's assent to the troops being in Chicago was withdrawn, the troops were withdrawn. As a citizen of Chicago, he could not vote for the resolutions offered on Wednesday, since there was no military usurpation. He was in favor of thanking Palmer, Grant, and Sheridan, who had done so much for Chicago, and as a citizen of Chicago he would thank them. The resolutions and majority report would be forgotten when Grant's kind words were remembered. He was willing to go before the people on the humanity of those words.

Mr. POWELL did not believe the discussion would change anyone's mind or enlighten the people, and moved the previous question.

Mr. HAINES moved to adjourn. Lost—Yeas, 63; nays, 70.

Mr. CAVAN said he had prepared a speech, and asked leave to make it. Motion lost.

Mr. CAVAN said he had not quite learnt his speech, and hoped he would have leave to print it.

Mr. SPRINGER, since it was late and others wanted to speak, moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow evening.

Mr. HAINES favored the motion. There was no necessity for a vote at once. No charges had been made against the President which required such prompt action.

Since there seemed no willingness to adjourn, Mr. Haines went on to speak, but before he had fairly begun the motion to postpone till to-morrow was agreed to.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 30.—The Senate to-day passed a few bills, among them bills to declare the intent and meaning of Chapter 8, General Laws of 1871, of executions and proceedings supplementary thereto; amending Section 24, Chapter 17, Revised Statutes, for impounding cattle; increasing the appropriation for the library of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; amendatory to Section 65, Chapter 182, Laws of 1859, relative to damages for laying out a highway; amending Chapter 45, General Laws of 1870, to encourage the construction of railroads in this State; amending of Section 2, Chapter 108, General Laws of 1871, relative to the length of school required to secure an apportionment of school money.

The Lieutenant Governor appointed Senator Miner a member of the Committee on General Laws, in place of Senator Williams, excused.

The Senate passed a joint resolution ordering 1,200 copies of the Legislative Manual, at $2.50 per copy.

In the Assembly, last night, bills were passed to prohibit the purchase or receiving in store of grain by any other than the standard weight or measure; to prohibit and prevent the carrying of concealed weapons; also, memorials to Congress for a port of delivery at LaCrosse.

Several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

To-day several petitions for a law to prevent the evils of intemperance, and make liquor-sellers liable for damages, were presented; also, for a change of the County Superintendent system for towns, insurance companies, &c.

Bills were introduced to provide for keeping the same number of Regents as now in the State University; to provide that in the lumbering counties taxes should be assessed in April, and logs assessed in the counties where then found; to appropriate $5,000 for rebuilding school houses in the town of Peshtigo.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution for biennial sessions, minority representing, etc., was postponed to Tuesday next.

Bills were indefinitely postponed prohibiting persons holding more than one city, village, county, and town office at the same time; providing for a lien on bricks; providing for the canvass on the Thursday after election.

A bill was passed authorizing railroad companies, organized under chapter 73 Revised Statutes, of local stock companies, to condemn land for right of way, designed for the relief of the North Wisconsin Railroad Company.

A large part of the session was occupied in an animated discussion of a memorial to Congress for the renewal of the St. Croix & Superior Railroad land grant, reference of which to the Committee on Federal Relations was moved by Mr. Maxon, who wants to get a share of it for the farm mortgagors. It was seconded by Messrs. Horn and Coleman, while Messrs. Barron, Spooner, Phillips, Caswell, Bushnell, and Cory advocated the immediate passage of the memorial, as vital to the interests of Northwestern Wisconsin, and Mr. Rowe opposed all such grants, as a diabolical outrage on the people. Finally, the motion for reference was lost, and the memorial was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 62 to 18.

The rules were suspended, and the memorial almost unanimously adopted.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to provide for the examination of State Institutions, making the Governor, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State a Board of Visitation; to amend the Registry law in townships having a certain number of inhabitants.

The Senate passed a bill which provides substantially that taxes levied for aid in the construction of railroads shall not be due and collectable until the railroad companies have performed the stipulated amount of work, and are entitled to receive the money; also, that special contracts heretofore made between railroad companies and the people as to the payment of such taxes shall be held valid.

The preliminary bill to provide for the relief of settlers on the Des Moines River lands on account of the failure of their titles was passed by a unanimous vote, and is now a law, having passed the House last week.

In the House an amendment providing for the repeal of the law by which townships, incorporated cities and towns are enabled to vote a 5 per cent tax in aid of railroads, was passed after a lengthy debate—yeas, 75; nays, 10.

The present act is to take effect July 1, 1872.

DES MOINES, Jan. 30.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to-day to enlarge the powers of School Directors and increase the efficiency of public schools. The bill compels parents and guardians to send their children to school, and provides for truant officers to enforce the law; for the division of civil townships, making cities of five thousand or upwards civil townships; providing for the funding of city and county indebtedness; for the equalization of assessments by Township Trustees; for the purchase and improvement of county agricultural fair grounds.

Resolutions were offered instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of building town houses; requesting our members of Congress to endeavor to procure additional postal facilities by the use of telegraph lines.

A bill repealing laws allowing cities, &c., to vote tax in aid of railroads, was passed, which differs very little from the bills passed by the House yesterday.

House bills were introduced authorizing the appropriation of 50 per cent of the road tax by cities and towns, to aid in the construction and repair of roads; for the suppression of intemperance.

A resolution in regard to the action of the Union Pacific Railroad in changing the terminus from Council Bluffs to some point in Nebraska, was unanimously adopted. The resolution declares that a contract or understanding entered into between the Union Pacific Railroad and the citizens of Council Bluffs, whereby the latter were to secure to the railroad the right of way, &c., and whereby the former were to make the terminus of that road at the city named has been wilfully violated by the road; that the acts of Congress in its behalf are overridden by the Directors of the corporation, and the resolutions ask Congress to examine into the acts of the Company and oblige them to operate the road according the terms prescribed by Congress.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—In the House to-day a bill passed authorizing the Superintendent of Insurance to withhold from Insurance Companies which have not paid their taxes a certificate to do business until the taxes are paid.

In the Senate the Temperance bill was discussed. A remonstrance, signed by forty thousand St. Louis citizens, against the passage of the bill was stretched three times around the Chamber.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The Temperance bill, which was discussed in the Senate to-day, was virtually killed by the rejection of a motion to engross. Only eight Senators supported the bill.

Governor Brown's veto of the bill to pay the State bonds in currency, was set for discussion to-morrow, but despatches say it will be postponed, as letters have been sent to Washington for the official copy of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, and there is a general desire to postpone action till it is received.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Jan. 30.—In the House, to-day, a resolution was adopted authorizing an inquiry into the lease by the Pennsylvania Central of the New Jersey Railway Companies with a view to ascertaining what effect has been produced by the same upon the rights of the State in said companies.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Spectators were disappointed this morning at not seeing Senator Tweed in his seat. He is said to have asked that an investigation into his election be made in New York city.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Jan. 30.—General M. W. Ransom has been elected United States Senator. The Republicans generally took no part in the election, claiming that the Legislature has no right to elect a Senator at this time.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 30.—The House of Representatives have adopted joint resolutions, declaring the proposed reduction of import duty on rice unwise, partial, and disastrous; also instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to use their influence to secure the continuance of the present duty.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Hall Announces His Purpose of Soon Retiring from Office.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Wall street markets were dull. The course of speculation was reversed, gold declining and stocks advancing. The opening price of gold was 109⅛, and the market fell off to 109, being affected by the advance in United States bonds in London. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 7, 7½ and 2 per cent, and the closing quotation was 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were firm at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¼ to 102½, and Unions at 92 to 92¼ for firsts; 82½ to 83¼ for land grants, 86½ to 86¾ for incomes, and 37½ to 38 for stock.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull at 108¾ for prime 60 days' bankers' sterling.

THE MONEY MARKET

was not as active as yesterday, the stock brokers being supplied at 6@7 per cent. and the Government bond dealers at 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper was in poor request at 7@8 per cent for prime endorsed. The indications are that the attempt to effect an artificial stringency by locking up gold, has been abandoned.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened steady, but at noon prices began to fall off ½ to 1 per cent, first on a rumor of a new issue of 50,000 shares of Erie, and afterward by another rumor of a *quo warranto*, by the Attorney General, to forfeit the charter of the Company to the State. The dealings were limited in extent, and the market generally dull. The chief features of the day were Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Northwestern Common, Erie, and Wabash.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour was quiet and irregular for the low and medium goods. Family brands are unchanged. Shippers were buying in wheat. There was little doing. Prices were nominal. Shippers were holding off, and there was no inquiry from millers. Choice white and amber were firmly held. Corn was less active, and with liberal offerings closed dull and easier. Shippers, owing to the press on freights, held off.

To the Associated Press.

THE CITY AUDIT BILL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—It appears that the Audit bill, signed by the Governor, forbids the payment of any debts in excess of appropriations, and additional legislation will be necessary before most of the city creditors can be paid.

CITY BONDS SIGNED.

Mayor Hall to-day signed bonds to the amount of $211,000, the proceeds to be used for the payment of interest of the city bonds due Feb. 1.

NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The Produce Exchange has voted an assessment to erect a new building.

STRIKE ENDED.

The coopers' strike is practically ended, the employers having a full supply of non-society men.

THE BIDS FOR CITY STOCK

and bonds opened to-day by the Comptroller were all at par and above.

WAYLAID.

A young man named Tucker was beaten almost to death in Sackett street, Brooklyn, last night. John Rele was similarly treated in Ralph avenue. Arrests were made in the former case.

DIED.

Edward Karrens, who enacted a prominent part in Austrian politics, died recently in Vienna. He came to this country when young, and became a lawyer. He afterward edited the *Western Advertiser*, and helped the administration so well that the (then) President appointed him American Consul at Trieste.

HALL TO RESIGN.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a letter from Mayor Hall to Comptroller Green, in which he announces his intention of soon retiring from office.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

The *Tribune* will also publish to-morrow a list of the outstanding claims against the city and county, which are to be submitted to the new Board of Audit. It says: A brief examination of the list shows that many of the frauds by which Tweed profited are announced in these bills. A bill of $1,300,000 for plumbing, submitted before the Board was appointed, has been withdrawn, and will probably not be submitted again. The stationers' bill amounts to $1,200,000, and the bills of newspapers are for very large amounts. Accompanying this list are, also, official estimates, obtained from the Comptroller, of the cost of fifteen public departments for the present year. They aggregate $1,365,848.49. The *Tribune* denounces them as extravagant, and urges a close scrutiny, not only of outstanding claims, but department appropriations.

TWEED.

Tweed is still in the city. He declines saying what he will do concerning his taking his seat in the Legislature.

CATTLE AND HORSES BURNED.

A fire at Goshen, on Saturday night, burned fifty head of choice cattle and six blooded horses, the property of Abraham Rierson.

THE HORNET.

The filibustering steamer Hornet has been libelled at the suit of thirty persons, who shipped from this port on the understanding that they were engaged in the merchant service, and when out at sea were compelled to enlist in the service of the Cuban Junta.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, last night, William E. Dodge was elected President, and Chief Justice Chase and several other Vice Presidents. Dr. Chapin said that the Christians of America ought to take the newly-arrived Japanese Commissioners out of the hands of the politicians, and show them our Christian institutions.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 364 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body. V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

I HAVE, FOR A FEW DAYS, THE FOLLOWING

SECOND-HAND

INSTRUMENTS

For Sale, which will be CLOSED OUT CHEAP:

1 Transit (Hobey).
2 Y Levels (Stackpole).
1 Level (Foster).
1 Level (Brown).
1 Level (Troughton & Simm).
1 Dumpy Level (Jones, London).
1 Vernier Compass (Patten).
1 Plane Table, with alidade.
3 Levelling Rods.
1 Pocket Box Sextant (Green).
1 Prismatic Compass.
1 Microscope (Nachett).
2 Whole Germ. Silv. Protractors, etc.

I have also one of the very best Selected Stocks of DRAWING PAPER, COLORS, INSTRS. BRUSHES, SCALES &C., *west of New York, and the ONLY establishment in this city where* ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS *Can select everything they require in that line, in regard to quality, style and cheapness.*

J. G. LANGGUTH, IMPORTER, 22 W. Randolph-st. (Formerly under Museum.)

STONEWARE.

Ohio Stoneware.

I am prepared to furnish a superior quality of the above goods in car loads, or smaller quantities, at lowest market prices. Correspondence solicited.

N. SCRANTON, 217 South Canal-st.

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

TOILETINE, for the complexion, can now be found at all Drug Stores in the city. Price, 50 cts. per box.

STATIONERY.

DIAMOND MILLS

EXTRA FIRST-CLASS LINEN

WRITING PAPERS.

DEALERS

Wishing to use the best grade of Paper sold in the West will find it for their advantage to send us an order for these goods.

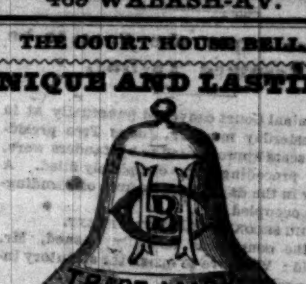
WE HAVE IN STOCK

Diamond Billet Paper, plain edge.
Diamond Billet Paper, gilt edge.
Diamond Octavo Note Paper, plain edge.
Diamond Octavo Note Paper, gilt edge.
Diamond Commercial Note Paper, 5, 6 & 7-lb.
Diamond Commercial Note Paper, 5-lb., Bar ruled.
Diamond Letter Paper, 10 and 12-lb.
Diamond Cap Paper, 10, 12 and 14-lb.
Diamond Legal Cap Paper, 12 and 14-lb.
Diamond Broad Bill Cap Paper, 12-lb.
Diamond Long Bill Cap Paper, 12-lb.
Cabinet Legal Cap—superb stock—16-lb.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., Sole Agents for the West, 469 WABASH-AV.

THE COURT HOUSE BELL.

UNIQUE AND LASTING.



SOUVENIR OF CHICAGO FIRE.

Charm Bells!

☞ Made from the metal of the Chicago Court House Bell.
☞ The most unique and useful memento of the fire.
☞ A genuine relic of the great Chicago conflagration.
☞ Is worn on the watch-chain of ladies and gentlemen.
☞ Very ornamental as a charm for everybody.
☞ Each bell has a clear, sweet, ringing tone.
☞ As a souvenir, they are both unique and pretty.
☞ They are being sent daily to all parts of the world.
☞ Each little bell is beautifully and brilliantly polished.
☞ Each bell is accompanied with our certificate of its genuineness.
☞ All orders will be filled in regular rotation.
☞ The quantity of the metal is necessarily limited.
☞ Purchasers must order early—"first come, first served."
☞ These bells contain the metal of the cannon used at Fort Dearborn at the time of the "Indian Massacre."
☞ No bells are genuine without our certificate bearing the names of the CHICAGO BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS; also of THOS. B. BRYAN, of the Fidelity Safe Depository, Chicago.

We refer, by permission, to the following well-known gentlemen:
W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
SOL. A. SMITH, President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co.
B. W. PHILLIPS, President Chicago Saving Institution and Trust Co.
THOS. B. BRYAN, President Fidelity Safe Depository.
B. H. CAMPBELL, U. S. Marshal, First Dist. Ill.
PHILIP HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner, Chicago.
NATHAN CORWITH, Capitalist.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, Financial Agents, Chicago.
GURDON S. HUBBARD, Capitalist, Chicago.
WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary West Division Railway Co., Chicago.
WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk U. S. and Circuit Courts, Illinois.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods.
FIELD, LEITER & CO., Dry Goods.
COOK, COBURN & CO., Advertising Agents, Chicago.

We offer our goods at a price that will afford wholesalers and retailers a quick and handsome profit, and furnish with the first order for one dozen bells, and upwards, a fine photograph (large size) of our Court House in ruins, making a very attractive and salable picture, to be given with the bells.

For sale by all leading Jewellers in the country. Illustrated descriptive circulars and price list sent to dealers on application to us. Retail price, $1 each—on receipt of same, a sample bell will be sent, post paid, to any address. H. S. EVERHART & CO., 136 Wabash-av., Chicago, Sole Proprietors. Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., New York, are our Agents for the East and Europe.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE National Bank Note Company

OFFICE.

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED, TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

BLISS & SNOW

OFFER

CASH BOOKS,

With Printed Headings.

Medium and Demy LEDGERS and JOURNALS, Ruled with unit columns. A large assortment of FINE MEMORANDUMS.

ENVELOPES!

In White, Rose Tint, Amber, Canary, Melon, Corn Buff, Blue, Green, and Manilla of all sizes and qualities.

Drug and Pay Envelopes, Copying Books, Copying Presses and Stands, French Violet Copying Ink (pints and quarts), Initial Note and Envelopes, Leather Travelling Bags, Termometers, and a full line of Blank Books and Office Stationery. Also Blank Book Manufactory and Commercial Printing.

BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.

KNITTING MACHINES.

KNITTING MACHINES.

Do you wish to make money at home? Have you a large family to provide with stockings, underwear, &c.? Do you desire to realize a handsome profit in manufacturing knit goods? Or if you wish to enjoy the pleasure and economy of a family knitter, you can try the Lamb Machine and pay for it when you are satisfied that it will do the work required. It is operating with success in over 10,000 families, with results similar to the following:

MENOMONIE, Dunn Co., Wis., Jan. 1, 1871.

We have had the Lamb Machine one year, and have had no trouble with it. We have knit up 1,000 pairs of socks, and it works as well to-day as when new. We would not part with it for $100 if we could not obtain another. We can recommend it to any one.

MRS. N. HUTCHESON,
MRS. B. HOLMES.

The Lamb Knitter has become the standard machine. Call and examine or send for circular and sample stocking.

HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 73 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

IN THIS CITY,

to Rent, and Furniture for sale, or a Partner Wanted.

An excellent chance for HOTEL MEN. Inquire of F. S. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

The entire block bounded by Wentworth-av. and Grove-st., Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts. Has important railroad facilities and [illegible] W. J. ONAHAN, 26 Central Union [illegible] cor. Madison and Market-sts.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 88 and 90 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Goldsmid's

Old established Loan and Bullion Office, 99 State-st., between Polk and Clarke, you can get CASH for old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, Plate, &c., &c. N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1872.

ANOTHER CONVICTION.

One More Successful Prosecution of the Bribery Charges.

Ex-Alderman Montgomery Tried and Found Guilty.

He Becomes Reckless and Wants to be Locked Up at Once.

Bail is Refused Pending the Motion for a New Trial.

Alderman Bunn's Case Reached Yesterday Afternoon.

Testimony as to His Connection with the Gough School Lot.

The Hearing of the Cases to be Resumed To-Day.

The Criminal Court convened promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Judge Troy presiding. The cases appointed to be tried were, first, that of Ex-Alderman Montgomery, and next that of Alderman Bunn. A little later in the day the case of Alderman Storrs was to be disposed of. Which one of these was to be first tried was a matter of no consequence to the public, but it was of considerable importance to the parties concerned, as the trial of the first one would probably be the means of locking up the other. Each of the defendants was therefore anxious to be tried first, and each was willing to do anything in his power to secure that end. Montgomery's counsel, Messrs. Hoyne & Miller, made a motion to that effect, but it was overruled. Bunn's counsel, Messrs. Ingham & Ayer, then made a motion to the same effect, but it was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a continuance, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a continuance, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a change of venue, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a change of venue, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a new trial, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a new trial, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for an arrest of judgment, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for an arrest of judgment, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a writ of error, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a writ of error, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a supersedeas, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a supersedeas, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a stay of proceedings, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a stay of proceedings, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a bail bond, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a bail bond, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a recognizance, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a recognizance, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a commitment, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a commitment, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a mittimus, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a mittimus, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a capias, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a capias, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a fieri facias, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a fieri facias, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a ne exeat, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a ne exeat, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a habeas corpus, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a habeas corpus, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a quo warranto, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a quo warranto, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a mandamus, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a mandamus, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a prohibition, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a prohibition, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a certiorari, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a certiorari, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a procedendo, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a procedendo, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a supersedeas, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a supersedeas, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a stay of proceedings, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a stay of proceedings, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a bail bond, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a bail bond, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a recognizance, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a recognizance, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a commitment, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a commitment, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a mittimus, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a mittimus, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a capias, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a capias, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a fieri facias, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a fieri facias, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a ne exeat, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a ne exeat, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a habeas corpus, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a habeas corpus, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a quo warranto, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a quo warranto, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a mandamus, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a mandamus, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a prohibition, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a prohibition, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a certiorari, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a certiorari, which was also overruled. Montgomery's counsel then made a motion for a procedendo, which was also overruled. Bunn's counsel then made a motion for a procedendo, which was also overruled.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

An Unsuccessful Appeal by the Chicago "Times."

Proceedings of Coroner's Inquests are not Privileged Publications.

Opinion of the Supreme Court in Northern Grand Division of the State of Illinois, at a term commenced at a term holden, begun and held at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1871, and of the Independence of the United States the 96th year.

Present—The Hon. Thomas Drummond, Justice, presiding; the Hon. Joseph E. Gary, Justice, and the Hon. Anthony Thornton, Justice.

James Phillips, Jr., Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Chicago Times Company, Defendant in Error.

Mr. Justice Drummond delivered the opinion of the Court.

This was an action of libel brought by the plaintiff in error against the defendant in error, in the Superior Court of Cook County, and was tried before the Court and a jury, and resulted in a verdict and judgment for the defendant. The plaintiff sued out a writ of error, and brings the case here for review.

The declaration contains two counts, and the publication complained of is as follows:

"BEYOND THE SUN."

The Secretaryship of Prof. Richards' Sister. The Causes.

"BEYOND THE SUN."

The Secretaryship of Prof. Richards' Sister. The Causes.

First W. C. Richards, the pastor of the Second Universalist Church, on Wabash avenue, under the shadow of the young Zion's Tabernacle, in spite of the cold weather, has managed to keep his congregations warm. Last Sunday he preached from the text, "What can be expected from a minister who has not a single convert?" and attempted to answer the question by saying that the fault was not with the preacher, but with the people. Last night he preached from the text, "Beyond the sun," and attempted to explain the mystery of the death of Miss Richards, by means of a lecture, and not a sermon.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

Financial affairs in general are very quiet. Money is abundant in all the principal markets, and prospects are in favor of its continuing so until the usual demands of spring trade, in April, produce the usual demand for money. The present abundance is also, to some extent, a guarantee of the activity of all sorts of legitimate enterprises next summer. There are grounds for anticipating a spring and summer of unusual activity. The abundant crops of the last two or three years have placed the Northwest in prosperous condition, and the natural increase of trade that will be experienced in Chicago will go far toward fully reinstating the financial condition of Chicago merchants within the next year.

In this market the banks are taking all the first-class paper offered. On demand loans, on Government bonds, and other similar collaterals, money is offered at less than 10 per cent. In the open market it is offered at 10 per cent on three and six months loans.

Exchange is weak at from par to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers 1-10 premium and buy at from par to 1-10 discount.

THE UNSOLVED FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Notwithstanding the prospect that the present Congress will not have the courage to take any decisive step toward specie payments, the question continues to agitate the public. Day after day the subject appears in half the newspapers of the United States. On no subject of public policy has there ever been so much written and printed without resulting in any action of the law-making power to produce the desired result. This effort, however, has not been entirely wasted. It has produced some good results in partially educating people up to the understanding that specie resumption requires the application of no occult science; that the simplest plans are the best; that the bugbears of "contraction" and "shrinkage of values," which it was feared would follow the attempt to resume, are to a great extent myths conjured up by the imaginations of hypercritical people. There was in fact a grain or two of truth in the impulsive Jack Bunsbyism of the "Farmer of Chappaqua," that "the way to resume is to resume." Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in some late letters to the New York *Bulletin* has, however, put them into a more intelligible proposition: that the Government should begin to resume by paying all its current expenditures in real money and not in greenbacks. The result of this would be that greenbacks would be withdrawn to just the extent of the surplus revenue, say, at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum. In one of his letters Mr. Atkinson says:

No contraction of the currency need follow the course proposed, if coincident with the withholding of greenbacks paid in for taxes, an amendment is made to the National Bank act, permitting an increase of bank cap tal anywhere that may be desired, and also permitting National Banks to issue as much currency as the people need for use, provided that currency is secured by the deposit of bonds according to law, and that its convertibility is substantially assured by a sufficient reserve.

If the currency is not found to be ample for use, as the greenbacks are gradually paid in for taxes, it will pay some one to furnish currency and to perform the necessary acts for so doing.

The above suggestion to permit the increase of bank capital to any amount might also be safely extended so as to permit banks to issue currency to the full amount of their capitals, and also to issue additional circulation against any specie or bullion deposited with them, just as is done by the Bank of England.

COMMON STOCK.

In this country, when a railroad company begins to issue "preferred stock" in addition to its funded debt in bonds, and also keeps on increasing the latter, it is generally looked upon as the death knell of the "common stock." The money originally subscribed is, in most cases, considered gone, and the preferred stockholders and the bondholders are, in the majority of such cases, considered as owning nearly all that is worth owning of the Company's assets, viz.: its revenues. The experience of the railways of Great Britain for the last twenty years, as shown in the last Parliamentary return shows, however, that if we may base expectations for the future business of American railroads on even so moderate a scale of increase as has been experienced in Great Britain, there is ground for hope of a good time coming, for even common stockholders.

The experience of British railways shows the general rule—to which, of course, there are reasonable exceptions—that the more actual capital there is invested in the railways, the greater is the per centage of profits. Until within the last three or four years, the whole system of British railways was an unprofitable investment to the stockholders. "Five years ago," says the London *Times*, "the depression of their property was terrible." This, however, was in a great measure due to the process of developing the system of railway traffic, which now seems arriving nearly at perfection. The principal features of this development being the building of new branch lines as feeders from all parts of the country, gathering up the business of every square mile of territory, and pouring the concentrated traffic over the main lines of the companies; the construction of side-tracks, depots, machine shops, etc., etc., in short, all the means of increasing business, and also of reducing the ratio of operating expenses to earnings. The result of this system of elaboration and perfecting of the facilities of business is shown in the following figures: In 1849, when the total paid-up capital was about £230,000,000, the total revenue was under £12,000,000; but in 1870, whereas the capital stood at some £530,000,000, the revenue had risen to £45,000,000. In other words, the receipts were more than quadrupled, while the capital employed in earning them was but little more than doubled.

Commenting on these figures, the London *Times* says:

The fact is, there never was a time when railways failed to earn money, but the money earned was carried off by claimants whose reserved rights took precedence of ordinary dues. Profits cannot be reckoned till debts are paid, and railway companies went into debt everywhere. After raising and expending their original share capital, they wanted more, and they raised it accordingly on "preferential" terms—that is, by giving the new shareholders a prior title dividend. Still they wanted more, and they went into the market and borrowed money on the bonds of "debentures"—obligations which took precedence of both preferential shares and ordinary shares alike. Consequently, at the half-yearly meetings or audits, when the receipts of the six months were produced for division, the distributors had to pay first the debenture-holders, and then the preferential shareholders; and it was not until these classes had been satisfied that a remnant became available for distribution among the original proprietors of the concern. These preferential claims, whether in the shape of debentures or shares, were claims for fixed amounts. They enjoyed precedence, but they had no chances of gain. However rich the companies might grow, these special claimants had only their stipulated interest to expect, and not a farthing beyond; whereas the ordinary shareholders were in the position of residuary legatees, and might gain without limit when the parties entitled to priority had been punctually satisfied. That is what has happened now. All the recent increase of railway traffic has gone to the account of the ordinary proprietors. The preferential claimants only get what they got five years ago, and in some cases, it must be admitted, with considerably greater certainty; but ordinary shareholders, instead of receiving a scanty dividend, now receive 4 or 5, or 6, or even 8 per cent, so greatly has their position been improved. The effect of this improvement is twofold—more business and less extravagance.

But in the cases of some of our most important American railway stocks, there can be no such improvement in values of common stock as is shown by the *Times* to have taken place in the majority of British stocks. Our North-western preferred stock, for instance, is not limited to a fixed dividend, as all preferred stocks should be. Dividends may be declared to the extent of 7 per cent on the preferred stock, and no more until a dividend of 7 per cent on the common is declared; the surplus of earnings over 7 per cent on both stocks may then be used to make 3 per cent additional dividend on the preferred, and any surplus over this to make an additional dividend of 3 per cent on the common, and so on. The difference between this and ordinary preferred stock is that, instead of being a preferred stock only to a limited extent, it has the preference all the way.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115¾	115¾@115½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110¾	110¾@110½
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	109¾	
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¾	110¾@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110¾	111¼@111
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110	111 @111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	112½	112½@112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112½	112½@112¾
U. S. 10-40s	110¼	110¼@110¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	[illegible]	
U. S. Currency 6s	114½	114½@115½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		100
Sterling exchange, large drafts		109½@110
Gold and gold coupons	109½	109½@110
Land warrants, 160s	175	109½
Land warrants, 120s	132	185
Agricultural College land scrip		142
		173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Gold dull and steady at 109½; loans were from 2 to 7 per cent. Clearings $60,000,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

Stocks opened dull, but during the morning advanced from ½ to 1½ per cent. Toward the close prices declined ½ to 1 per cent, first on a rumor that a new issue of 50,000 shares of Erie, and afterward by another rumor that a quo warranto by the Attorney General to annul the charter of the company to the State. The market finally closed with a steadier feeling and some recovery from the decline of the afternoon. Dealings were limited in extent, and the market was generally dull. The chief features of the day were Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, Erie, and Wabash. Express stocks have been strong—Wells-Fargo advanced to 61.

Money easy at 4@6.

State bonds steady.

[illegible]

[illegible]	115 1-2	Coups, '67	112
[illegible]	110 1-2	Coups, '68	112 1-4
[illegible]	110 1-2	10-40s	110 1-2
[illegible]	111 1-4	Currency 6s	114 5-8
[illegible]	110 1-2		
[illegible]	58	Virginia, old	52
[illegible]	65 1-2	N. Carolina, old	32
[illegible]	65 1-2	N. Carolina, new	15 1-2
[illegible]		N. J. C.	110 1-2
[illegible]	72 1-2	St. Paul	58
[illegible]	83 1-4	Do pfd	78 1-2
[illegible]	73 1-4	Wabash	74
[illegible]	73	Do pfd	83
[illegible]	91 1-2	Fort Wayne	97
[illegible]	96 3-8	Terre Haute	37
[illegible]	96 5-8	Do pfd	54
[illegible]	92 3-4	Chicago & Alton	120 3-4
[illegible]	89	Do pfd	122 1-2
[illegible]	77 3-8	O. & M.	46 1-4
[illegible]	77 7-8	C. C. & C.	92 1-4
[illegible]	57	C. B. & Q.	140
[illegible]	94	Lake Shore	92
[illegible]	114	Indiana Central	29 5-8
[illegible]	119	Illinois Central	138
[illegible]	91	Union Pacific stock	37 3-4
[illegible]	75	U. P. bonds	92
[illegible]	91	C. P. do	103 1-4
[illegible]	115 5-8		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,360	5,948	1,877	1,650
Wheat, bu	8,165	86,800	1,400	900
Corn, bu	67,280	161,655	46,445	4,651
Oats, bu	18,880	14,695	11,159	1,272
Rye, bu	2,340	3,150	800	
Barley, bu	5,625	5,390	1,592	5,600
Grass seed, lbs	55,560	85,748	94,372	4,189
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs	5,700	129,150	10,600	43,700
Cured meats, lbs	61,980	$1,850	823,904	867,459
Beef, brls	68	700	480	25
Pork, brls	1,046	405	178	61
Lard, lbs	161,540	73,662	120,033	141,964
Tallow, lbs	22,900	29,170		
Butter, lbs	27,306	47,213	5,103	4,183
Dressed hogs, No.	2,389	8,761	1,270	2,480
Live hogs, No.	5,625	7,750	858	1,297
Cattle, No.	2,433	1,532	736	771
Sheep, No.	899	300		
Hides, lbs	72,469	140,547	107,077	118,450
Highwines, brls	359	278	200	625
Wool, lbs	34,086	10,964	31,470	9,930
Potatoes, bu		207		
Lumber, m.	539	164	381	689
Shingles, m.	316	970	60	781
Lath, m.			5	46
Salt, brls	280		1,486	1,378

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 820 bu wheat; 380 bu corn; 380 bu oats; 591 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat; 51 cars corn; 4 cars barley. Total, 57 cars, or 23,000 bu.

There was a little more doing in produce circles in this city to-day, but they were very quiet, nevertheless. This is the dull season that precedes the animation of the spring movement in produce, and there is little transpiring that is of sufficient interest to write about. There was little change in prices.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day issued a ukase prohibiting the sale of hickory-nuts on 'Change,—presumably the order applies only to the retail trade, which had become a nuisance on the floor.

Complaints are made daily by the less influential operators that they are not allowed to receive grain for storage in the elevators of this city, while a few favored individuals are permitted to do so—to the extent of sending in grain to take the place of that shipped out to their orders. There is no wonder that some people object to being fed on fish, when a few others are permitted to celebrate carnival, and the matter may yet become the subject of public protest.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally easier, though quoted at 94c in New York. There were few sellers at 89c, and nominal buyers at 88@88½c.

Dressed hogs were not quoted so firm as yesterday, but with no change in prices. Holders demanded $5.15 till past noon, but could not obtain it, and the market finally settled down to $5.10, with odd lots at $5.05. A few pigs brought $5.25. Sales were 1,911 head.

Provisions were rather more active, and again firmer, except on pork, which was steady at about the same prices as yesterday for immediate delivery, but a shade better on options to deliver after February. Lard was in better demand at yesterday's full quotations. Green meats were steady and a shade firmer. Salted meats were strong, being wanted in large quantities, principally for future, and were quotably higher. The taste of consumers seems to be veering round from pork to meats, and it is not improbable that comparatively little pork will be barrelled in a few years from now. Sweet pickled hams were steady on ordering lots, though some extra heavy were offered from Milwaukee at 7½c for 21 lbs averages, with no takers. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.75@12.80; do seller February, $12.80; do seller March, $13.00@13.05; do seller April, $13.20@13.25. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.85; do seller February, $8.85@8.90; do seller March, $9.10; do seller April, $9.25; do seller May, $9.35@9.40. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¾@5¾c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6½@8½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4¼c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ¾@1c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¼c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 6¼c for shoulders, 7¼c for short ribs, 7¾c for short clear, and 12½c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c. Sales were reported of 1,100 brls mess pork, seller February, at $12.80; 3,500 brls do at $12.75; 1,000 brls do, seller March, at $13.05; 1,000 brls do at $13.02½; 1,500 brls do at $13.00; 500 tcs lard at $8.90; 250 tcs do at $8.85; 500 tcs do, seller February, at $8.90; 1,250 tcs do at $8.85; 750 tcs do, seller March, at $9.10; 1,000 tcs do, seller April, at $9.25; 500 tcs do, seller May, at $9.35; 100,000 lbs green hams at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4¼c; 200,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 110,000 lbs 500,000 lbs do, seller April, at 5c; 40,000 lbs do, seller March, at 4¼c; rough sides at 5½c; 30,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 500,000 lbs do, seller March, at 6¼c; 100,000 lbs do, seller April, at 6½c; 100,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 250 boxes long clear, seller February, at 6¾c; 250 boxes do, seller March, at 6¾c; 450 boxes short clear at 6¾c; 115 brls packers' tallow at 8¾; 10 pkgs white grease at 6½c.

Flour was dull, there being almost no buyers present, winters were nominally unchanged, while holders of the lower grades were weak. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Palmyra) at $8.50; 50 brls do at $8.25; 50 brls spring extras at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls $5.70; 130 brls do (low) at $4.75; 200 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls spring superfines at $4.75. Total 720 brls bran was irregular, with sales of 10 tons at $13.00; 10 tons at $14.50; and 10 tons at $14.00; all on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.00@ 8.75
red winter extras	6.00@ 7.00
Fancy Minnesota spring extras	7.00@ 7.25
Favorite and well-known brands	6.25@ 6.50
Good to choice	5.75@ 6.25
Low to medium	5.00@ 5.50
Spring superfines	3.75@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.12½
Buckwheat flour	5.00@ 6.50

Wheat was tame and quiet, at an average decline of ⅛c, the weakness being greatest on seller February—not so much on account of large offerings, as because no one wanted to buy that option. A few who have wheat coming to them on Thursday were trying to place it, and the holders of the wheat now in store were able to dictate the terms on which they would become the nominal as well as the actual owners of the small percentage floating around. The receipts of wheat being practically nothing there was none to buy, cash, but the capitalists were bidding February prices for it, in order to keep up the price of March options, which they were selling. There was a light inquiry for that month. New York was quoted inactive and lower, though a temporary upward movement was effected early, on the strength of an unfounded rumor that Liverpool was firmer. Wheat has been in little better than a comatose condition for several days past, though sometimes quoted active. The market for seller February opened at $1.24, improved ⅛c, then declined slowly to $1.23¾, and closed firmer at $1.23¾. Seller last half ranged 1½c, and seller March 2½c above the price for February. The differences yesterday were 1c and 2c cash. No. 2 spring closed at $1.23¾. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.28½; and rejected do at $1.04@1.05. Cash sales were reported of 15,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¾; 800 bu do at $1.23¾; 3,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¾; 400 bu do at $1.23¾. Total, 20,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and ⅛c lower on cash and seller February, the latter being nearly the same as cash, while the more deferred options were only about ⅛c lower. There seemed to be an especial aversion to take hold of cash lots, and it was this fact that bore the market, there being a fair inquiry for corn to be delivered after the opening of navigation, as many operators expect relatively high prices when the old grain begins to move out, but anticipate heaviness till then. Corn on track was especially weak; the receipts now sent in are not received by the warehouses except when consigned to one of a few parties, and there are so many difficulties in the way of securing transportation Eastward that shippers will only take hold sparingly. Hence sellers are at a disadvantage. The market for seller February opened at 41¼c, and declined to 40¾c at the close. Cash corn closed at 40¾c. Seller last half of February sold at 41¼@41¾c; seller March at 41½@42c; seller April at 43¼@43½c; seller May at 44½@45¼c; and seller June at 44¾@45c, all closing at the inside. Seller July was nominal at 45¾@46c. Cash sales were reported of 41,200 bu No. 2 at 41c; 86,800 bu do at 40¾c; 22,400 bu do at 40¼c; 22,400 bu do at 40c; 400 bu rejected at 38c; 400 bu ears at 39c on track; 800 bu by sample at 40c; 400 bu do at 38c; and 400 bu do at 37c, all on track. Total, 191,400 bu.

Oats were quiet and unchanged. There were none inspected into store to-day, hence no fresh receipts offered, but 32½c was bid, while regular was offered at 33c. Rejected was nominal at 29@29½c. In options, there was a light business done at 32½c seller February; 33@33½c seller April; and 36½c seller May.

Rye was firm and scarce, with only one transaction reported—400 bu No. 2 at 68½c. For seller February, 68½c was bid.

Barley was in fair demand and firmer, owing to the small receipts. Seller February sold at 60½@61c; seller last half do at 61½c; and seller March at 61c, but closed easier at 60½@60¾c for February. Cash sales were reported of 1,2 0 bu No. 2 at 61½c; 400 bu do at 61½c; 3,600 bu do 61c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 65c; 200 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 50; 400 bu do at 56c. Total, 7,800 bu.

The following were the stocks of grain reported as in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Jan. 27, 1872.	Jan. 20, 1872.	Jan. 28, 1871.
No. 1 amber	1,230	1,230	
No. 2 amber			121
No. 1 red	200	600	
No. 2 red	1,950	2,055	1,770
No. 3 winter	4,600	4,311	695
Rej. winter			206
No. 1 spring	33,252	31,563	338,336
No. 2 spring	1,401,001	1,377,529	2,456,954
No. 3 spring	69,391	67,433	158,945
No. 1 hard spring	7,290	7,290	
No. 2 hard spring	36,588	35,588	
Rejected spring	30,291	20,266	27,293
No grade spring	1,269	1,269	6,406
Total wheat	1,586,962	1,559,125	2,983,816
CORN.			
Yellow	43,182	42,074	25,163
No. 1	76,179	68,879	1,073
No. 2	4,679,141	4,507,325	662,320
Rejected	119,333	121,772	22,464
Kiln dried rej			3,516
No grade	1,899	1,899	66,436
New No. 2			1,122,474
Total corn	4,919,674	4,741,889	1,904,446
OATS.			
No. 1	7,592	7,592	5,846
No. 2	908,062	888,289	537,104
Rejected	74,689	77,917	25,857
No grade	1,116	1,116	202
Total oats	991,460	974,914	569,309
RYE.			
No. 1	54,597	55,275	17,182
No. 2	229,320	231,002	52,092
Rejected	7,866	7,880	4,400
Total rye	291,783	294,157	73,665
BARLEY.			
No. 2	452,438	451,811	385,393
No. 3	118,260	120,497	59,296
Rejected	8,766	11,700	8,872
No grade			280
Total barley	579,464	584,008	403,751

Total, 8,154,693 bu. There is an increase during the week of 27,837 bu wheat; 177,785 bu corn; and 16,546 bu oats; and a decrease of 2,374 bu rye; and 4,544 bu barley. Total increase only 215,250 bu.

In addition to the above amounts in store, there are afloat on vessels in the harbor 48,851 bu wheat, 501,788 bu corn, and 155,626 bu oats. Total, 706,965 bu. One year ago vessels in the harbor contained 187,509 bu wheat and 477,000 bu corn; part of which was included in the official statement of quantity in store.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was almost nothing doing. Wheat closed nominal at $1.23¾, and corn at 40¾c, both seller February.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

BUTTER—The dullness and depression that for some time past has characterized the market for the poorer sorts of butter has given place to no better condition. Speculators are virtually out of the market, and, as shippers are doing but little, holders find it next to impossible to realize even at a concession of ½@1c from the quoted prices; hence the stocks continue to accumulate, and the present tendency of prices seems to be downward. In good to choice qualities there is a fair amount of trading, and as the offerings of such are no more than sufficient to meet the current demand, a firm feeling prevails. We quote: Choice dairy, 20@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 18@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@13c.

BAGGING—There is yet no particular urgency in the demand for goods coming under this head, but there are indications of an early trade by and by, and, as the tendency of prices is still upward, dealers do not seem anxious to increase sales at the current rates. During the week grain bags have advanced ½@1c. Other goods remain unchanged. We quote: Stark, 36c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Minnesota, 31c; burlaps bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@20c; do double, 26c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Little or nothing was doing in this branch of trade during the past week, the extreme cold weather effectually checking building operations. Prices, however, remain firm, and we repeat our quotations: Stucco, $3.75@4.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, $ bri, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, $ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, $ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 $ bri.

BEANS—Have ruled dull at last week's prices. The demand is moderate, and the supply ample at $1.50@1.65 for common; $1.75@1.85 for fair to choice medium, and at $2.00@2.20 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 $ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80 for wood-bound; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Prices have recently advanced East, but, in the absence of anything like an active demand, there has been no perceptible appreciation in values here. Prime goods are scarce and firm, while common grades are in ample supply and easy. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do, imitation, 13c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—At the reduction noted a week ago, the market has ruled steady and firm. The cold weather of the past few days has caused increased activity in the demand, though there seems to be no inclination to buy beyond meeting actual current necessities. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand for drugs and chemicals continues uninterruptedly active, the exceeding firmness that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. Among the changes during the week, we note an advance of 10c in citric acid, and 10c in Touqua beans. The following are the prices current:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.15 @ 1.20
Acid, oxalic, lb	38 @ 40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70 @ 75
Ammonia, carb., lb	22 @ 25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz.	1.50 @
Beans, Tonqua, lb	90 @ 1.00
Borax, ref., lb	35 @ 38
Blue-vitriol, lb	14 @ 16
Corrosive sublimate	1.20 @ 1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	42 @ 45
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.45 @ 1.50
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	33 @ 38
Gum camphor, lb	60 @ 65
Gum opium, lb	6.25 @ 6.50
Gum shellac, lb	45 @ 50
Glue, white, lb	38 @ 45
Iodine, lb	12.50 @
Lye, conc., case	5.00 @
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.00 @ 5.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25 @ 1.60
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	6.00 @ 6.25
Potassa, chlor., lb	45 @
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	65 @
Potassium, iod., lb	9.50 @
Potash, Babbitt's, case	2.50 @
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @ 2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40 @ 1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.25 @ 2.50
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @
Sal epsom, lb	4½ @ 5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10 @ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14 @
Sulphur, lb	5 @ 6

EGGS—Declined early in the week, but yesterday and to-day were a shade firmer, owing to the colder weather. At present the market is somewhat unsettled, some quoting fresh lots firm at 30c, while others are offering at 25@26c. Sales were chiefly at 25@27c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Another very quiet week was passed in this department, and the general market is still lacking in strength, the weakness at present, being more noticeable in foreign than in domestic varieties. Values have undergone few changes of importance, a decline of ½c per lb in currants, and 10@15c per box in raisins being the only alterations worthy of note. We now quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@22c; Turkey, prunes, 9@10c; new, 12½@15c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.60@3.75; blackberries, 15¼@16½c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@25c; peaches, halves, 9@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@11c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8¼c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Greater firmness and slightly increased activity are noted in the fish market. Orders from interior dealers are beginning to come in with considerable freedom, and more inquiry from local consumers is also reported. Mackerel and cod are higher East, and an early advance is looked for here. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The cold weather has materially interfered with the trading in green fruits, and scarcely enough has been doing to establish reliable quotations. The following are little better than nominal: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Only a moderate amount of trading has been done in this line of goods during the past week, and with one or two important exceptions prices range the same as a week ago. Coffees are in light stock here and at the East, and prices are firm and advancing. Refined sugars are "off" a little in New York, and the feeling here is somewhat easier, in consequence, but the present depression is believed to be only temporary. Rice, syrup, spices, and other goods in the list may be quoted steady. The following are the prices current:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22@22½c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13¼@13½c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12¼@12½c; XC do, 12¼@12½c; C do, 12@12½c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 40@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 85@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@45c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@7c; standard 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; erasive, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6¼@7c, common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Trade has fallen off some recently, and during the week a decline of fully 50c per ton was suffered. There is still considerable inquiry for shipment, but the difficulty of obtaining cars checks the outward movement, and under accumulating stocks the market is still weak. We now quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Little or no change has taken place in the condition of this market since the date of our last review. The demand continues steadily fair, and, with no increase in the supply, a firm feeling is still prevalent. Eastern and local buyers are operating, and the daily arrivals are absorbed at full prices. We quote: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand for this line of goods is reported fairly active, and prices are firmly sustained. We repeat our quotations as follows:

Bar iron	4 2-10@ 4 5-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@ 5 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@ 5 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@ 5 8-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@ 5 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@ 6 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@ 6 3 10c
Norway nailrods	7 @ 8 c
German plow steel	9 @10 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—Business has not improved perceptibly, but dealers are looking for an active trade by and by, and with no surplus stock on hand the prevalent feeling is firm. Prices remain unchanged, as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 37@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 35@36c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@42c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Was in better request on local account, the weather having moderated somewhat. The demand from the country is only fair. Prices are unchanged at the following range:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring dressed second	30.00@35.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@42.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	18.00@19.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is inquired for by local confectioners, and the little in store is firmly held at 16c for tub, and at 18@19c for choice, in cakes.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices range the same as on the date of our last weekly review. The demand continues active for the season, and in tin plate an early advance is looked for. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $12.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers', over 19 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—1 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 1½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Are in fair request at former rates. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—An advance of 3c in linseed and 2c in turpentine were the only quotable changes during the past week. Lard oil, however, is decidedly firmer, and should the recent advance in the raw material be sustained, higher prices will be established. The general market is still quiet. We now quote: Carbon, 24@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 72@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 87c; do boiled, 92c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 72@80c.

POTATOES—Are a trifle firmer, many having been frozen within the past few days, while the receipts have also materially fallen off. We now quote common at 50@55c, and good to choice at 60c@$1.00.

POULTRY—The market is inactive, and prices are little better than nominal. Sales were within the range of the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@4.75; turkeys, do, per lb, 12@14c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.75@4.75.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Remain dull at about former prices. There is, however, a firmer feeling in the market for leads, as at the meeting of manufacturers recently held in Cincinnati, an early advance was determined upon. We quote:

LEADS.	
St. Louis Lead & Oil Co., strictly pure	$11.50
Beymer, Bauman & Co., strictly pure	11.50
D. B. Shipman, strictly pure	11.50
John F. Weare, strictly pure	11.50
Railroad Colors	11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	
American	14.50
Snow white	12.50
	11.00
COLORS.	
Rochelle ochre	
English Ven red	4.50a5.00
English orange mineral	3.50a4.00
English red lead	14.00
American red lead	12.50
Paris white	11.50
Whiting	4.00a4.50
	2.50

PIG IRON—The demand is still urgent, and greatly in excess of the supply; hence prices remain very firm, and have a further advancing tendency. The following are now current:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$49.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	49.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	48.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, best	48.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, fair	43.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	42.00
No. 1 Missouri	46.00
No. 1 Hanging Rock	48.00
	45.00

PAPER—Remains quiet and steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: News, 13½@14c; book, 18@20c; common stock, 15c.

PAPER STOCK—Is in fair request, and the following quotations are fully sustained: Cotton rags, mixed, 3½c; all cotton, mixed, 4½c; woollen rags, 1½c; woollen rags, soft, 7½c; manilla rope, 4½c; sacking, 3½@4c.

SALT—In good demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was dull in the absence of demand, and lower, at $3.00@3.25 for common to prime. Clover was in moderate request at $5.25 for prime.

TEAS—The demand is fair, and prices rule steady and firm, as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.30; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No change of importance has taken place in this market. A fair business is doing, and the subjoined quotations are generally adhered to:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.50; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There is only a light business doing in this staple. There is a steady strong demand but the limited offerings restricts trade, and quotations are, at present, a little more than nominal. *The Shoe and Leather Reporter* speaks of the Boston market as follows:

"Although the sales of the week have not been so large as of late there is no token of demand slackening, or of prices being reduced; on the contrary higher figures are generally looked for, and unless some mills be closed it seems impossible that the greatly reduced stock can last until the new clip is marketed for the consumption of last year could not be much less than 4,000,000 lbs ₽ week. It is true the goods market is not very brisk, but it will be more active by and by, and meanwhile the sales are sufficiently large to keep up the spirits of manufacturers. As to pulled wool there seems to be a probability that super will soon touch 90c. Some small lots of Eastern have already found firm buyers at 85c."

We quote prices as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	38@43c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@5c less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and grain.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats at owner's risk.
New York	80	1.60	80	75
Boston	90	1.80	90	80
Phila. and Balt.	78	1.56	78	73
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	80	1.60	80	75
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	60
Toronto	55	1.10	55	55
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	35	70	35	40
Erie	32½	65	32½	37½
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	....
Indianapolis	20	40		....
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	25	50		....
Newark, O	30	60	30	
Wheeling	35	70	35	
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	60
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70		
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70		

The Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30.

The following were the receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,433	5,630	809
Tuesday	1,300	12,000	1,200
Total	3,733	17,630	2,009
Same time last week	3,812	17,249	2,349
Week before last	3,882	23,637	3,472

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	736	898	
Tuesday			

CATTLE—The weakness noted yesterday developed into an actual decline to-day, all grades of shipping cattle depreciating fully 25c per 100 lbs, as compared with the prices prevalent on the closing days of last week. This decline was not due to large receipts, for the supply, as will be seen, was only about an average one, but telegrams from the East reported an unsatisfactory state of affairs there, the supply exceeding the demand, and prices ruling weak and generally lower. Shippers were shy, in consequence, and were unwilling operators, even at the reduction. There was a very full attendance, however, so that while individually their wants were few, their combined purchases made a fair aggregate. Several choice droves arrived, but they were generally held considerably above the views of buyers, and, consequently, few of this sort changed hands. With one exception, no sales were reported at over $5.62½, and very few sold above $5.25, most of the transfers being at prices ranging downward from $5.00. Butchers operated with some freedom, and for good to choice cows and light fleshy steers previous rates were tolerably well sustained. For stock cattle there was little or no inquiry, but the offerings were few and holders did not seem anxious to realize at any concession from former rates, good smooth lots being held at $4.00@4.25, while for common to fair grades $3.25@3.75 was asked. Should to-morrow's receipts be no larger than to-day's, a further decline may be averted, but the feeling at the close was decidedly weak, and large receipts would break the market. We give the following as the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,800 lbs and upward	$6.25a6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200a1,300 lbs	5.00a5.40
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.50a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 at 100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	3.00a4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
29	good shipping steers	1,334	$5.10
18	good shipping steers	1,160	4.50
61	medium steers	1,336	5.00
16	good fat steers	1,283	5.25
16	roughish steers	1,144	4.37½
24	medium steers	1,300	5.00
14	medium steers	1,279	4.87½
19	butchers' stock	884	3.80
16	choice shipping steers	1,288	5.62½
17	rough fat steers	1,185	4.25
21	rough fleshy steers	1,419	5.25
34	choice steers	1,361	5.37½
14	stock steers	880	3.62½
52	good shipping steers	1,319	5.25
32	good shipping steers	1,290	5.00
38	good shipping steers	1,420	5.25
16	good shipping steers	1,225	5.05
32	choice shipping steers	1,327	5.70
14	cows	900	3.00
12	cows	909	2.75
11	cows	1,064	3.62½
19	light fleshy steers	1,048	4.37½
14	medium steers	1,232	4.62½
16	butchers' stock	984	4.10
44	medium steers	1,119	4.50

HOGS—The market opened rather quiet, but the light receipts caused a firm feeling, and the advanced prices established yesterday were firmly adhered to. Shippers and packers were engaged, but the latter secured the bulk of the hogs, the operations of the former being curtailed by the lack of adequate transportation. The range of prices was $4.00@4.75, though, with one or two exceptions, nothing sold below $4.30. The ruling prices were $4.30@4.35 for common light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; $4.35@4.45 for medium, and at $4.50@4.65 for good to choice. A few extra brought $4.70@4.75. The market closed quiet at the above quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—This market was more active and firmer. The receipts were light, and, under a good local and Eastern demand, the offerings were all taken at a strong 25c advance on last week's closing prices. The market closed firm at $4.00@4.75 for common to mixed; at $5.00@5.75 for medium, and at $6.00@7.00 for good to choice.

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

There are few changes, and none of importance to note in connection with the dry goods market. The inclemency of the weather has interfered with trade to some extent, but the volume of business has been liberal, and quite as large as is usual at this season of the year. Stocks are not large, but they are sufficient to meet the demand, and are finely assorted. The prevalent feeling is still one of great firmness, as the raw materials continue scarce and advancing. Among the changes in quotations may be noted an advance of 1c in Glasgow gingham; ½c in Dwight and Portsmouth brown cotton; 2½c in Minnehaha ticks, and ½c in paper cambric. We revise our list as follows:

PRINTS.			
Cocheco	12 c	Garner	11 c
Merrimac D	11½	Amoskeag	10
Dunnell	11½	Mourning	11
Richmond	11½	Mallory Pink	12
Sprague	11	Wamsutta	9½
American	11½		
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	15 c	Glasgow	15 c
Bates	15	Hartford	11½
BROWN COTTONS.			
Indian Head, 4-4	14 c	Medford	12½c
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Atlantic P	11½
Atlantic A, 4-4	14	Agawam F	11½
Stark A	13½	Lawrence LL	11½
Great Falls E	12½	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E	16½c	Pepperell O	11 c
Nashua R	13½	Pepperell N	11
Nashua O	12½	Massachusetts B B	13½
Pepperell E	14	Dwight Star	13
Pepperell R	13	Portsmouth P	9
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	23½c	Blackstone, AA, soft	15 c
New York Mills	21	Hill, 4-4	15½
Wamsutta	21	Boot, E, 4-4	13
Fruit of the Loom 4-4	18	Canoe, 3-4	8
Lonsdale, soft	18		
TICKS.			
Swift River	19½c	Amoskeag, ACA	30 c
Amoskeag, D	15	Willow Brook	25
Amoskeag, C	20	Minnehaha, 7-8	30
Amoskeag, B	22	Minnehaha, 4-4	35
Amoskeag, A	25		
DENIMS.			
York, blue	26 c	Otis, CC, blue	17 c
Amoskeag, blue and brown	28	Warren, AXA, br'n	22
Otis, AXA, blue	22	Warren, BB, brown	20
Otis, BB, blue	20	Warren, CC, brown	17
STRIPES.			
American, 3-3	12 c	Amoskeag, 3-3	18 c
American, 6-3	13	Amoskeag, 6-3	19
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag sateens	16 c	Canoe River	11 c
Pequot sateens	16	Bates	10
CAMBRICS.			
Garner, 3-4	8¾ @ 9½c	Paper	12½@13½c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—11:15 a. m.—Flour 26s@27s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 4d. Corn, 30s 3d. Pork, 59s. Lard, 44s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Receipts for last three days, 35,000 qrs, 25,000 being American.

LONDON, Jan. 30—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾; bonds, '62, 92½; '65, 93; '67, 93; 10-40s, 91½.

Tallow, 50s 6d.

PARIS, Jan. 30—Rentes, 57f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—Evening.—Cotton—Strong; middling upland, 10¾d; Orleans, 11½@11¾d; sales 22,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour, 26s@27s. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 31s; short ribs, 32s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—There is a pretty fair business doing in staple styles adapted to the wants of the early trade, and the market is gathering strength. Amoskeag 42-inch bleached muslins have advanced from 15½ to 17c; do 46-inch do to 18c. Pepperell R brown sheetings are up ½c per yard, as follows: The O brand now command 14c, and R do 13c, while brown drills of the same make have risen from 14½c to 15½c. Canoe, 3-4 bleached cottons are advanced from 8c to 8½c. Six-cord spool cotton meets with ready sale at 70c for best brands. Braids are in good request at the reduction which has been occasioned by active competition. Desirable makes are having an extensive sale among jobbers, in anticipation of an advance, in sympathy with yarns and wool.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The market is dull, and there is little or nothing doing in cheese. Prices remain the same as last week. We hear of some farm lots purchased by resident dealers at 9c to 10c. Fancy is scarce, or at least none is being delivered. The cheese now in the farm dairies consists of small lots—driblets of late made, and for the most part is being held back from market. We hear of no transactions in factories worth reporting this week, factorymen preferring to hold their late made rather than throw it on a dull market. In the city "good to fancy" sells at 12 to 14c, but our factories which have shipments in store in New York are holding for the present.

Butter has come forward only in small lots, and has been taken for home consumption at 23c to 25c. We hear of no transactions in "fancy." We have not our usual amount of snow, while water in springs and streams is low.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Supply 195 cars against 159 cars last week. Market opens dull and heavy; sales meagre to country dealers; prices nominal. Sales 66 Illinois steers, averaging 1,065 lbs at $5.37½; 64 Ohios, averaging 1,230 to 1,415 lbs, at $6.00@6.70.

Hogs—Supply 8,700; market active and higher; supply not enough for demand. Sales at $5.10@5.25, for fair to good.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 30.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 444 head. There was considerable buoyancy in the market, and prices improved from ½c to ¾c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,702. Sheep sold quicker than for two weeks past, but there is no apparent advance in prices. Sales in lots at $2.50@5.00 each; extra, $5.50@8.25.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.24½; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 40½c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 63c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 61c.

HOGS—Quiet and held firmly at $4.00@4.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—COTTON—Higher; sales, 3,000 bales; middling upland, at 23¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 5,000 brls. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat, dull; receipts 5,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.50@1.52; No. 1 do, $1.54@1.56; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65; amber, $1.65@1.70; white, $1.67@1.75; white Michigan, $1.75. Rye quiet; Western, 94@95c. Barley dull; Western, 90c. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 57,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 73@74c; yellow Western, 74@74½c; old Western mixed in store, 76c. Oats scarcely so firm; receipts, 13,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53@55½c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@22c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9¼@9¾c; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 50@53c. Rice quiet at 7¾@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 72¼@72½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.62½; old, $13.50@13.62½; prime, $12.50; new prime mess, $14.00. Beef steady; mess, $9.00@11.00; extra, $11.00@13.00. Hams steady at $23.00@26.00. Tierce dull; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, $19.00@21.00. Dressed hogs, $5.50@6.25. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 5¾@5½c; hams, 8½@9c; middles, quiet; long clear, 7½c; bellies, 7@7½c. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9¾c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firmer; 13@15½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin, and Minnesota, $7.00@8.00; Indiana and Ohio, $7.25@7.75. Wheat dull; State and Western red, $1.58@1.59; amber, $1.60; white, $1.70@1.75. Rye, 91c. Corn in fair demand and higher; new yellow, 66@67½c. Oats steady; white, 55@56½c; mixed, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer.

WHISKEY—Dull; 94½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat firm. Corn quiet and scarce; mixed Western, 69@70c. Oats firmer at 54@57.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.50@15.00. Bacon active; shoulders, 6¾@7c; sides, 7¾@8c clear rib, 8@8½c. Sugar cured hams, 14@15c. Lard firm at 9¾@10c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 93½@94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 23@24.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $13.50. Lard quiet and unchanged at 9@9½c for steam and kettle. Bulk meats—Quiet and held firmly; shoulders sold 5¼c seller March; clear rib and clear 6¾@7¼c seller March, but no buyers at these rates at close. Bacon quiet; held firmly; shoulders held at 6¼@6½c; clear rib and clear 8@8¼c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.75@5.00. Receipts, 2,000.

CATTLE—Scarce and firm; 50@75c higher; good to extra Kentucky, $5.00@6.25.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Quiet and unchanged; business very light. Wheat stiff and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.30; sample lots, No. 3 fall, $1.55@1.57½. Corn slow; No. 2, 41c. Oats strong; No. 2, 37@37½c. Barley firm; 65c for prime Iowa. Rye firm and better at 75@77c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.25. Dry salt meat in speculative demand and higher; loose clear, 6¼c; do clear rib, at St. Joseph, 6c, and large lots country cured meat on private terms. Bacon firm; small sales clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c, generally held at 7¾@8c. Lard firm; small sales steam at 8¾c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Active; for shippers, $5.00@5.35; medium to prime, $4.00@4.75.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, held firm; No. 1 red winter $1.51; No. 2, $1.43@1.44. Corn dull at 52c. Oats quiet and weak at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet at 20½c for car lots; 21@22c for small lots. Crude dull but firm at $4.75@4.80.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, wheat, and corn, dull and unchanged. Oats, shade better; No. 1, 48c.

HOGS—Steady at $5.20@5.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active; extra family, $6.75. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat—Red and white, in elevator, $1.50@1.70. Corn, shelled, 59c. Oats 50c. Rye 90c.

PROVISIONS—Very firm and active for round lots of mess pork and bacon. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c; sugar-cured hams, 12½c; plain, 11½c; bulk shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; clear, 7¼c, all packed. Lard, prime leaf, in tierces, 9¾@9½c; kegs, 10½@10¾c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88@89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $6.87½; XX, $7.50; XXX, $8.05. Oats scarce; 65c. Bran firmer; $160.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $15.25@15.37½. Bacon firmer at 7¾@9¾@10c. Lard firmer; tierce, 9¾@10c; keg, 10¾c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at $1.00. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling 19½. Sight at par. Gold 110¾.

COTTON—Strong and active; sales, 11,000 bales; good ordinary, 20½@21c; low middling, 21¾@21½c; middling, 22c. Receipts, 6,369 bales. Exports—Barcelona, 923. Stock, 251,453 bales.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 68 South Canal-st.

Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 289 West Randolph-st.
JONES & SELLERS, 222 West Randolph-st.

Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 200 East Lake-st.

Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 15 Congress st.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash av.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck court.
MERIAM & STREETER, 64 South Canal st.
JAMES MURDOCH, 374 Wabash av.
W. H. PHELPS, 264 1-2 Michigan av.
ROSE & WILCOX, 24 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson
ADAM L. ROBB, 353 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. WILLETT, 43 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 45 State st.

Auction and Commission.
PETER SMITH (late 75 Clark), 122 Blue Island av.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 509 State st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.

Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, s. w. cor. Wab. av & 22d.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st., old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 59 West Lake st.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYSE & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake

Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 229 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 633 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVINGS INST. & TRUST CO., 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 16 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 175 Wabash av.; also,
BRANCH, corner Canal and Washington sts.
HUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARMERS & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 42 West Washington st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Rev. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
N. TUCKER & CO., 77 Canal st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—57 W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake st.

Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 52 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 68 South Canal st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 198 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 105 to 107 Canal
EMERSON & STOTT, 229 West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 63 South Canal st.
J. M. W. JONES, 63 S. Canal st and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 8 Kinzie st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 3d door e of bridge
STYLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 103 South Canal st., and 524 Wabash av.
JOHN B. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 809 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, BEDFANKS & CO., 43 East Harrison st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 467 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 733 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 22d, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 811 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
P. KELLER, 548 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 282 West Madison st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 275 Wabash av.
GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 224 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't
M. D. WELLS & CO., 638 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av., bet Cong. & V. Buren

Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 124 South Clinton-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 531 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 278 East Washington st.
Z. E. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 290 E. Monroe.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHN & WISSELL, 125 N. Dearborn-st.

Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.

Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 178 and 180 East Madison st.

Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.

Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe s

Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.

Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake st.

Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 43 and 47 River st.

Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 638 West Lake st.

Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 795, Wabash av.
H. H. HUSTED, 372 State st.
HATCH & CO., 192 West Madison st.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly Dedrick, (boys), 263 W. Mad.

Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
E. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State

Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av. & Wash. st.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 592 Wabash av.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 269 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison st.

Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 11 Board of Trade Building
E. DICKINSON, 267 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 161 and 162 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 97 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 3 & 5 Central Union Blk
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
J. D. McNAIR & CO., 231 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 20 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 41 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., 4 side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 43 S. Canal-st., Room 1
SPAHR, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 43 and 47 Market st.
A. J. STANLEY & CO. (Fruit), 204 Mich. av., Lake st.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 10 Board of Trade B'ld'g.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 76 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. F. PAGE & CO., 55 & Green st.
DAWSON & SHIELDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 55 S. Green.

Cotton and Woolen Manuf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 817 State st., Room 6.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 658 State st.
F. & KJAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor; office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 534 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1082 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 945 West Lake st.

Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 467 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 662 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av., bet 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 364 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 28th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 245 W Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. B. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 883 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.

Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 819 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st. near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th

Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 253 Michigan av.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 229 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
C. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor. Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 545 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 276 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State st., and 92 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 397 & 582 State.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MASON, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.

Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines st.

Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton

Fruit and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEWS, GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.

Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 201 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 353 to 359 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 242 & 255 S. Clark st.

Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 241 & 243 So. Clark-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 295 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 125 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 172 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 280 to 290 Wabash av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, New DURAND & POWERS, Durand, Powers & Mead, Hdqrs. cor. Ind. & Wash'n
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 204 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 and 36 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 204 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 272 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON, MERRIAM & CO., 29 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSELL BROS., 253 and 264 South Canal st.
W. E. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 50 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 50 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 157 Throop st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES B. HODGES, 277 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana av. and 22d st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1055 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
M. BRAUN & WAREHOUSE, 59 W. Randolph st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 274 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 284 Michigan av.

Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 125 West Washington-st.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 724 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 113 West Randolph-st.

Hardware (Retail).
H. W. COOLIDGE, 362 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 79 Lake st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 59 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 325 and 327 State st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 550 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State
MACKENZIE, N. W. Madison and 229 State-st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 354 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 247 Wabash av.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 143 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 213 W. Madison.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 29 State st.

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan av.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market-st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Hops and Malt.
BULL LIDELL & CO., 3 Michigan av.

Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 252 Wabash av. and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 29 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 482 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 472 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 369 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 161 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. S. MILLER), 43 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL, OF NEW YORK, 182 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 39 South Canal-st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 28, cor Canal & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 290 West Madison-st.
REPUBLIC, 264 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 235 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (J. D. Boone, Agent), 345 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 56 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1055 Wabash
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 556 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines-st., Wayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 151 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 76 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 45 S. Desplaines st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 208 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 365 Wabash av.
GILES, 284 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 225 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
N. BOBBE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 457 Wabash av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 47 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 546 State, & 200 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 636 Wabash av.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 239 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 655 Wabash av.
E. B. MYERS, 1032 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. L. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DRAPER, 137 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 4, 142 West Madison st.
BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 391 Wabash av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 12.
CODDY & CHANDLER, Central Union Block.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 484 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 135 West Madison st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 550 Wab. av. & 40 Canal.
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., 449 Wabash av. after June
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., 77 S. Clark st.
DENT & BLACK, 740 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 40 South Clinton st., Room 5.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 886 State st., near 19th st.
JOS. B. LEAKE, 15 Nixon B'ld'g, cor Monroe & LaSalle
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 48 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 496 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
PETERS, SPARKS & APPLETON, 569 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 107 Twenty-second st.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N. E. cor LaSalle & Monroe
M. W. ROBINSON, 629 Wabash av.
SHALL & INGALLS, 451 Wabash av.
SHIPMAN & SCHUYLER, 886 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 399 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 474 Wabash av.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
A. L. WATERMAN, 135 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab. & Mich av

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERCER, RODMAN & CO., 219 Madison st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 49 and 51 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & DAY, 279 and 281 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market

Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 78 Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 5 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 188 Eighteenth st.

Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 62 and 64 West Lake st

Malt.
L. C. HUCK & CO., 18th and Canal sts.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 82 South Canal st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 261 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor Michigan av. and Washington-st.
MAYHEW, BALDWIN & CO., 166 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 257 State st.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av

Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 52 to 57 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 41 Eldridge st., rear 543 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 65 Market st.

Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 103 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 584 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 173 West Madison st.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 906 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 604 Wabash av

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2, State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab. av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 614 Mich av nr 18th.

Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.

Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 983 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 34 Park av
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 386 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 290 to 294 Wabash av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W. Mad st
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor Washing ton

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 235 and 237 Clinton st.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Printers, Job.
CRANDALL, 58 S. Jefferson st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 36 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 39 North Jefferson st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 67 & 69 Canal st.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 22 North Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 232 Michigan av.

R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 420 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson st., nr. Randolph.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake st.

Rags and Metals.
J. B. BUTTERFIELD, cor. Wentworth av. & 29th st.

Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERELL, 630 Wabash av.
AYRES & HOPE, 541 Wabash av.
HERMAN BALLWEG, 377 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 345 Michigan-av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 458 Wabash av., & 232 West Randolph.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 59 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
T. B. MERRILL & CO., 125 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 49 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 461 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash av.
H. O. STONE, 473 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 125 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 36 East Harrison st.

Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 290 E. Monroe.

Roofers.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 12 Congress, late 255 Dearborn

Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 67 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 465 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 88 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 146 North Desplaines st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.

Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st. near Lake.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 45 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 125 1 Mich. av.

Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 45 South Market st.

Seeds and Implements.
JAS. F. FOOT & CO., 54 Fifth av., 117 Michigan av.
HOVEY & CO., 57 and 59 East Harrison st.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson

Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 154 South Halsted st.
"BLEES" J. R. LEROY & CO., 153 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 30 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 99 W. Randolph, cor. 7 Michigan.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 553 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 286 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 351 Wabash av.
SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 20 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 255 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (Parmele & Wheeler), 274 West Madison st. Branch Office, 162 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 575 Wabash av.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. H. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 551 Wab. av. and 32 W. Washington

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 161 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANUF'G, 521 West Lake-st.

Shutter Fasteners.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 155 29th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 25 S. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 42 South Canal st.

Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.

Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBAREY, 20 E. Madison.

Stoves (Wholesale).
J. P. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
WHEALE, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 Lake st.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 199 West Madison st.

Stoves (Retail).
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 125 Fifth av.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Lighthouse.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 313 West Lake st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.

Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Wares.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. nr V. Buren st.

Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 673 Wabash av.
JOHN BERRIN, 13 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 616 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 367 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. GEUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 450 Wabash av.
GEO. F. HAYES & CO., 69 S. Halsted.
J. W. McFARLAND, 317 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 157 Twenty-second
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab. av. & 22d st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 392 Wabash av.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 319 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 478 Wabash and 64 S. Halsted.
CHAS. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Rand. & 240 W. Madison.
CHAS. T. WILT, 595 Wabash av.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 14 W. VanBuren
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 19th sts.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 46 LaSalle st.

Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 38 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st

Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 88 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av
CHAS. G. B. FRUSSING, 331 and 333 Wabash av.

Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS. (Detroit), Chicago, 243 & 245 S. Clark.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DEHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 55 and 58 Jackson-st.
WOLF & MICHAELS, 99 W. Madison.

Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 1.50
Five copies, one year	1.40
Ten copies, one year	1.25
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 4.50
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR **Reed Organs.**

Compiled by an Organist who has a pre-eminent power of pleasing the public, both by his playing and his compositions. Rose quickly into favor on its first appearance, and is acknowledged to be a Standard Work of the first rank. Price, $2.50.

Beautiful Song, "True Happiness." Keller. 35 cents.

HAYDN'S METHOD FOR GUITAR—A new and improved method, with Progressive Studies, Instrumental Pieces, and a collection of Popular Songs. Price, $3.00.

A set of 25 very good, easy piano pieces, for beginners. GOLDEN ECHOES. Mack; each 30 cents.

EATON'S NEW METHOD, FOR THE CORNET.

Learn to "blow your own horn," by studying this new and excellent method, full of Theory, Exercises, sparkling Melodies, Trios and Variations, with, if you please, Piano accompaniment. Price, $1.50.

The above songs and pieces, sent, post-free, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in the West in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 402 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 565 State-st., Chicago. Ill. Send stamp for circular. Separate rooms.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN.

365 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by mail....$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail.... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

Tribune Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1872.

TAXING WHAT WE OWE.

The Revenue bill now before the Legislature, which proposes to tax every person on all he owes, as well as on all he owns, will neither be a good thing for the State Treasury nor for the promoters of the bill. Equal and exact justice to all demands that every man shall be taxed on what he is worth, the net balance of his property after adding his bills receivable and deducting his debts. The sum for which a man would sell out his whole property, after paying his debts, is that on which he should be taxed. If a merchant proposes to go into business in Chicago with $50,000, we should not tax the capital, after he has invested it, higher than while it lay idle. This would be to tax enterprise and exempt idleness. Yet, under our present system, if this merchant invests $5,000 of his capital in part payment for a building assessed at $20,000, and makes a similar purchase of a residence, he begins to be taxed on $80,000 instead of $50,000, though his actual capital has not increased by a dollar. And now it is proposed that if he expends his remaining $40,000 in the purchase of goods worth $150,000, giving his notes for the balance ($110,000), and then sells half his stock of goods in the course of trade for the notes of country merchants, for, say, $100,000, he is to be taxed on all the goods remaining in his possession, without regard to the fact that eleven-fifteenths of them represent what he owes and not what he owns, and also on all his bills receivable. In short, by a mercantile investment of his fifty thousand dollars, he has come under a taxation, according to the present law, supplemented by the proposed bill, as follows:

On real estate	$40,000
On stock of goods in possession	75,000
On bills receivable	100,000
Total	$215,000

Whereas, his gross profits of business have been but $25,000, and he may have no increase of capital whatever after paying expenses. A revenue bill framed on such principles ought to be entitled "A bill to discourage enterprise and prevent capital from being invested in business in Illinois."

Banks, by the proposed bill, are to be taxed upon their securities without deducting their deposits. This might cause the banks to contract their discounts so as to have as few securities as possible on hand on the day of assessment, thus oppressing the money market, or they might charge the tax to the borrower as the condition of his loan. In either case it is taxing the bank, not on its property, but on its transactions, to-wit: on its act of discounting a note. Now, while it may be competent for the Legislature to levy an indirect tax, it should not do so when pretending to lay a direct tax on property. It should tax what a man owns, but not what he owes, nor what he does, and especially it should not lay an embargo on the exchanges involved in his business.

It should be no justification for extending such a false system of taxation to merchandise that we have always committed a wrong of nearly the same kind in taxing real estate for its assessed value against the owner of the fee, without allowing him to deduct the mortgage he may owe upon it. The opposite rule is followed in England and in various Eastern States, including Connecticut, and is clearly the only just one. In those States the owner of the mortgage is taxed upon the mortgage, and the owner of the fee is taxed only on the value of his interest as mortgagor. Thus each man pays according to what he is worth. It would be far better, and, indeed, desirable in every way, to arrive at a consistent and uniform rule by extending the true rule to real estate, rather than to intensify the evil by extending the false and unjust rule to mercantile and personal property.

Another fatal mistake in the bill is its proposal to compel the banks to make a return to the Assessors of the amount of deposits of each customer on the day of assessment, so that the depositor may be taxed for his deposit. As the other feature would cause the banks to stop their discounts, so this would cause depositors to withdraw their deposits. The deposit may represent money of the depositor or a sum he had just borrowed. It forms no means of arriving at what he is worth, and its amount is a confidential and privileged communication, which the officers of a bank are bound in common honor and honesty not to disclose to anybody. Of course, no respectable banker would obey any such provision if it were enacted, without first contesting in all the Courts the point whether the Legislature has power to compel a banker to dishonor himself or not.

We hope the Legislature will hew squarely up to the line that every person, firm, and corporation shall be taxed on what he is worth, and not on what he owes, or has in possession merely.

THE CASE OF ALDERMAN BAILEY.

The acquittal of Alderman Bailey was no more than could be expected from the testimony. The fact proven was, that he advised, if not invited, a person having a proposition before the Council to sell land to the city, to deposit $2,500, to satisfy the demands of certain unscrupulous members of the Common Council, who otherwise would defeat the acceptance of the offer; and that, subsequently, the money not having been deposited as advised, and the desired purchase having failed, he explained that the failure was due to the non-deposit of the money. Throughout the transaction, Bailey disclaimed that he wanted any money for himself, or that he was to share in the money he advised should be deposited. Of course, the jury could not convict him upon this testimony of having demanded a bribe for his own vote.

But there is another view of this case, addressing itself to another tribunal. Public opinion recognizes the distinction between an acquittal upon the facts and an acquittal from a failure to establish guilt by legal testimony. No one has any doubt respecting Mr. Bailey's agency in this matter. Mr. Bailey's record in the Council was not, of course, admissible as evidence in the bribery case, but to the non-technical tribunal of public opinion it is strong testimony. Mr. Bailey told Goggin that the "unscrupulous men" in the Council would probably send Alderman Walsh to see him, with authority to fix the amount he would have to pay; but evidence that Walsh did call on Goggin, and as to what he said, was not admitted in the trial of Bailey. But that testimony will be accepted by the tribunal of public opinion, which will also determine how far Walsh represented Bailey, as well as the "unscrupulous men" in the Council; and the result of this popular decision leaves no doubt that the best thing Alderman Bailey can do is to resign. He has not been convicted. But the evidence proves that Mr. Bailey's further continuance in the Board of Aldermen is an offence against propriety so glaring, that, if he does not voluntarily abandon his seat, the Council will be justified in expelling him.

Senate Bill No. 308 has been abandoned by the Legislature, and a new bill will have to be introduced. The bill is an important one. The collection of municipal taxation throughout the State is suspended for the want of legislation designating the county officer who is to conduct the sales for delinquent taxes. The recent decision of the Supreme Court renders action by the Legislature imperative, and, as the subject is of as much importance to all other parts of the State as it is to Chicago, we may now expect an intelligent bill, prepared in terms expressing its purpose clearly and definitely.

THE LATE RIOT.

We find the following going the rounds of the press, purporting to be a translation from the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*:

If the occurrences of last week in Chicago have proved anything, it is on the one hand the depth of infamy of the men who edit THE TRIBUNE, *Times*, and *Evening Journal*; on the other hand, the unfathomable want of self-reliance in judgment of the great mass of Anglo-Americans. A Horace White, a W. F. Storey, a Chas. Wilson, undertake to break the power of the Germans by preventing the rebuilding of the "Dutch settlement." For this purpose they lie upon a German riot, and specify the publisher of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* as the leader of it, and then hound their pack of reporters on the Germans. "Intelligent" American sheep heads read the lying reports, manufactured to order, indignantly shake their heads and cry out: "Outrageous! These things must not be tolerated!" This is the way in which public opinion is made among a "sensible" people. It is not at all necessary to express such great surprise at the proficiency of the French press in the art of lying, or of the credulity of the French people; for the American press and the American people are just exactly the same.

The above article does not deny that there was a riot, nor that the the publisher of the *Staats Zeitung* was a leader of it, though the occasion would have furnished him an excellent opportunity to do so. But it denounces the readers of the American newspapers for regarding the conduct of a mob as outrageous when it marches to the rooms in which a City Legislature is deliberating, hurls brickbats into its windows, frightens away even its own orators, and compels the City Council to find safety in flight. For looking upon these things as outrageous the readers (not editors) of the American journals of this city are coherently styled "intelligent American sheepheads." Now, as most of the German population of this city, and especially the editors of the *Zeitung*, are readers of the Anglo-American papers referred to, it will be seen with what a reckless confounding of national and intellectual distinctions the editors of the *Zeitung* style themselves "intelligent American sheepheads." Whether they are or are not literally sheepheads, might safely be left to their own judgment; but that they are either intelligent or American, could not be so readily conceded.

But, if a mob that breaks up a City Council is not outrageous, will the *Zeitung* tell us what is? Not merely the editors of American newspapers thought this mob objectionable, but the Grand Jury of Cook County presented it as an eccentricity whose repetition was to be prevented at all hazards. There are cities in which the members of such a mob would have been indicted, and its leaders and orators would ere this have been serving the State in some of the stone-quarries attached to the Penitentiary. We believe a close adherence to the language of the statutes of Illinois would have substituted the word "felonious" for "outrageous." If, therefore, the feelings of our neighbor are hurt by the use of the milder term, he can substitute the legal one at his pleasure.

As to the rapid rebuilding of the German section of our city, the Germans themselves do not desire it more heartily than we and all Anglo-Americans do, but the class of men who will do much toward the practical work of rebuilding it will not be found among riotous mobs or vaporing demagogues.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

To-day, at noon, a Convention will meet in the city of Cincinnati to adopt a National organization having for its object the formal recognition of Christ as God, equal to the Father, in the Constitution of the United States. This movement has for its leaders a number of very eminent persons, conspicuous among whom is Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, whose appointment to that Bench accomplished the reversal of the previous decisions of the Court upon the Legal-Tender question.

The argument is, that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize the Almighty, and ignores the Divine authority of Christianity, and that it is a disgraceful outrage, and one surely provoking Divine wrath, any longer to neglect supplying this omission in the Constitution. These very zealous Christians assume that the whole people of the United States agree with them theologically, or, if they admit the fact that there is any difference of opinion, they do not intend to tolerate the same. Having incorporated a declaration that this Government is a Christian one, owing allegiance to Christ as God and Savior, and having made an oath to that Constitution a test of political equality, they expect that the very large number of persons in this country who deny or reject the theological proposition will at once conform. The age for the conversion of sinners, infidels, Jews, and heathens by statute has passed, and the time for making religious opinions a test of political equality has not yet returned, nor is it likely that it ever will. Mankind at the present day looks back in horror at the long and bloody persecution of the Jews, and is forced to the confession that such persecution strengthened the proscribed faith, and weakened that of the Christian. The Government of the United States is purely political, recognizing and upholding, protecting and defending, all religions, alike,—the Christian and the Jew alike,—and nowhere else on the face of the earth does the Christian religion flourish so well. It is a confession of weakness to cry out for a statute declaring that Christianity alone can be tolerated, and that he who rejects that must suffer political disability. The provision of our Constitution prohibiting religious tests has been regarded by mankind as one of the noblest parts of our political system. When it was adopted it was without precedent. Its example has not been thrown away. Nation after nation has gradually adopted it, until now it is substantially recognized everywhere. Shall we change the whole form of our Government, and relapse into the ancient despotism of a union of Church and State,—a union always fatal to the liberties of the people, fatal to the permanency of Government, and disastrous to religion and morals?

EX-SENATOR ABBOTT'S CASE.

From time immemorial all questions of contested elections to the United States Senate have been referred to the Judiciary Committee of that body. Last spring, however, a special Committee on Elections was formed. The object of this movement, which was matured in the famous caucus, was to take from the lawyers of the old Committee the consideration of purely legal questions, and commit them to a partisan Committee. The special purpose was to consider the case of an adventurer named Abbott, claiming to be a Senator from North Carolina.

The facts of the case were, that the Legislature of North Carolina, in the winter of 1870-'71, held an election for Senator. Governor Vance received two-thirds of the votes of all the members, and Abbott the votes of the others. It happened that Vance could not take his seat until his political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment were removed. Abbott became at once an opponent of all measures of amnesty, and has used his privilege as an ex-member to lobby on the floors of both Houses to defeat any removal of Vance's disabilities. He also claims to have been elected Senator on the ground that, Vance being ineligible, all votes given for him were void, and that, as he, Abbott, received all the votes given for any person eligible, he was elected; and this claim is asserted in the face of the express provision of law that no person can be elected Senator who does not receive a majority of all the votes polled by a quorum,—the quorum consisting of a majority of all the members elected to the two Houses of the Legislature. We now have the report that the new Committee of the Senate on Elections has reported in favor of admitting Abbott to his seat as Senator from North Carolina. Ordinarily, the intimation that a Committee of the Senate would make such a report would be treated with contempt; but, considering the fact that this new Committee was organized to do things which it was known the Judiciary Committee would not do, it is more than probable the report is true, and that Abbott will be admitted to the Senate.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the libel suit of Mary Wallace *vs.* the Chicago *Times* neither affirms nor overrules the instruction of the Court below, which was to the effect that the testimony given at a Coroner's inquest is not a privileged communication, and that the publisher of a newspaper is to be held responsible for the truth of the testimony of witnesses, if he prints it. English authorities, the Court say, are not decisive on this point, and, inasmuch as the case under review did not, necessarily, turn on it, they refrain from deciding it. It is to be regretted that the case did not turn on that point, for it has become highly important for publishers to know whether they are to be held liable for the untruths or mistakes of witnesses at such inquests. In the present stage of journalism, not merely in America, but in all parts of the civilized world, the reporting of Coroners' inquests in important cases of crime, disaster, or suicide, has become universal, and the public expect and demand that they shall be reported. Now, if publishers are to be held responsible in damages for the truth of what witnesses swear to in such investigations, they must either desist from reporting such inquests altogether, or take the risk of a libel suit at the hands of every person whose name is irreverently mentioned, either by the Coroner, the witnesses, or the jury. And if the Coroner's jury charge that A B killed C D, and if the Petit Jury on trial find that he was innocent, why may he not bring his action of libel against all the newspapers which publish the Coroner's verdict? And, for that matter, why may he not sue everybody who repeated it by word of mouth,—the spoken slander being equally actionable with the printed libel? There is no end to the absurdities which may grow out of such a ruling.

In the case before the Court, the alleged libel did not purport to be the testimony given before a Coroner's inquest, but was a paragraph which the defendants alleged was based upon and sustained by such testimony. Hence, a decision on the privileged character of such testimony was not necessary to the determination of the case.

RELIGIOUS TRIUMPHS OF MURDERERS.

A more unseemly exhibition of the profane treatment of sacred subjects has rarely been afforded than in the case of the murderer Botts, who recently expiated his crime upon the gallows, and who has been canonized since his death by various Eastern journals. According to these papers, this miserable man died in the full odor of sanctity. The last moments of his life were crowned with beatific visions, among them one of Heaven, which appeared to him as a gorgeously-illuminated theatre, filled with beautiful women, clad in bright garments, one of whom took him by the hand and led him into Paradise. If we are to believe all that is said of Botts, he is a full-fledged saint, purged of all earthly dross. He had reached that degree of perfection which is usually considered to be the result of heavenly influences which only operate beyond our earthly life. He had attained, at a single step, a pitch of godliness which cannot fail to be discouraging to unhanged beings, who have to bear innumerable crosses in their daily lives, and leave this world with only a hope born of unwearied effort in well-doing, and patient endurance of sore tribulations. If the murderer died with the assurance that he was going straight to Heaven, after the manner of the impenitent thief, no one would certainly be cruel enough to dispute him; but we at least may claim that his canonization shall be mainly of his own making, and stop there; that the pious men who accomplished this remarkable miracle shall not trumpet it abroad; and that the daily press shall not hold out inducements for other men to earn a hanging as a means of grace. Botts was a notorious debauchee through his whole life, and in the course of his amours killed a man whom he suspected of intimacy with his mistress. Had he died a natural death, in the midst of his profligate career, we should have heard nothing of this instantaneous change from badness to goodness. He would have departed this life without any other visions than those which the remorse of a life of sin usually paints before a dying man's eyes. If, therefore, a person who commits no crime, but leads a life at peace with himself, his neighbors, and his God, dies without any other heavenly certainty than that which grows out of hope, if a man who has committed crime every day of his worthless life dies a natural death without any hope of Heaven, we protest that the criminal who dies an unnatural death shall not advertise the gallows as a stepping-stone into Heaven. Perfect indulgence of every passion while living, the enjoyment of heavenly blessings after death, with the additional comforting assurance of a splendid funeral, are more than enough to satisfy the most fastidious of sinners, and offer a special inducement to every cut-throat and thief who is satiated with his pleasures to take his pistol or knife, and, with their help, set off on his departure to the regions of the blest.

We are not protesting against these sudden conversions of notorious criminals while on their way to the gallows as facts. We do insist that the ministers of religion shall not invest crime with any factitious glamor, or with borrowed hues of sentiment, but that they shall picture it in all its atrocious deformity. It is not one of the triumphs of religion to prove that crime is the path to Heaven, and that the man who dies with the blood of his fellow-man still red upon his hands goes to his reward with the same certainty as the martyr who dies at the stake for the cause of God's truth, or the good man who has lived up to his convictions of what is right to the best of his ability. If we believed in such an apotheosis of crime, we should certainly urge a more general application of the efficacy of the gallows to the punishment of other crimes. It is sadly enough needed. We have great faith in the gallows as a preventive of crime, but not as a religious persuader.

Our thanks are due to the kind friends who think that it would be better for Congress to make an appropriation for the rebuilding of Chicago than to allow a drawback of duties on building materials used in the burnt district, to the prejudice of home industry—that is, of the protected classes. We think, on the other hand, that it would be better to make an appropriation for the protected classes, and allow our burned-out citizens, for a limited time, to buy their bricks, glass, and lumber where they can get them cheapest. Nor are we willing to admit by implication that our industry is foreign industry, to be contrasted in that way with "home industry." We hold that the construction of buildings in Chicago is just as much "home industry" as the making of glass or iron, or the cutting of pine logs, in any other part of the United States, and that, if any legislative advantages are to be given to home industry in particular localities, we are now suitable candidates for the same.

A distinguished member of Congress writes to us explaining the reason why the Chicago Relief bill has stopped in its passage through the two Houses after having received an overwhelming majority of votes in both. He tells us that it is "the high-tariff interest that is alarmed, and the jealousy of rival cities, that really do not desire the speedy rebuilding of Chicago," that is opposing it so obstinately. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, we observe, is one of the opponents of the bill, and we need not specify which class it belongs to. Its opposition is based upon the pretence that all building materials are to be admitted free of duty at Chicago,—thus establishing a free port and giving us extraordinary and undue advantages as a commercial mart. The *Gazette* must be aware that the bill requires that all duties be *paid* on the importation of the articles, and that the same shall be refunded only on proof that they have been used in the construction or repair of buildings in the burnt district. Also, that a similar bill was passed for the relief of Portland, and that no difficulties were encountered in executing it, and that it did not have the effect of making Portland a free port, or giving her undue advantages over Boston.

The wide difference of opinion between the two Houses of the Legislature upon the subject of Eminent Domain will probably be reconciled by a compromise, in which it will be asserted that private property shall not be taken or damaged without just compensation, and, after providing the machinery for legal proceedings, will omit any legislative definition of when or how much compensation shall be allowed. All parties will be remanded to the Courts to obtain a legal determination of their rights under the Constitution. This is probably the best way the Legislature can proceed, particularly as an agreement upon any other plan seems to be impossible.

The Senate has passed the Congressional Apportionment bill without any amendment so far as relates to the number of Representatives. The next House of Representatives, therefore, will consist of 283 members,—an increase of 40. This increase will be distributed mostly among the Southern and the Northwestern States. The State of Illinois will have 19 members. This will make the ratio of population for each District in this State 133,678.

According to all precedent, the next election of Presidential Electors will be upon the new apportionment and not upon the old. Illinois will, therefore, have 21 votes in the Electoral College of 1872. Ohio, which had 21 votes in 1868, will have 22 in 1872.

The House of Representatives at Springfield seem to be embarrassed in regard to the passage of resolutions respecting the correspondence of the Governor and the military authorities in Chicago at the time of and following the fire. This subject has been thoroughly discussed, argument has been exhausted, every person has made up his mind on the question, and therefore we suggest that it receive a final disposition by the adoption of Mr. King's resolutions. They embrace, probably more comprehensively than any others, the popular judgment long since reached by all men of all parties in and out of the State.

The jury in the case of the People against the scallawag Aldermen brought in a verdict of Guilty, yesterday afternoon, against Montgomery. This will be cheering news to honest men everywhere, especially to Glade, who will now have a companion to share his misfortunes. Next!

Jealous of Snapp.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, envying the State of Illinois the credit of being represented in Congress by Mr. Snapp, publishes a long letter criticising the recent speech of the latter. In this letter it is said that Snapp is now regarded at Washington as the rightful successor of Mullins, of Tennessee, who won an immortality of fame in delivering an eulogy upon a deceased member, when he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I learn from those better acquainted with the deceased than myself, that all which is mortal of our friend lies in the church-yard of his native village in New York, and that, Mr. Speaker, these remains will rest till the Angel Gabriel snaps the resurrection gun, and sounds the catastrophe of nature." The roar which followed was as if the gun had snapped, and the catastrophe had come.

The correspondent thereupon gives extracts from Mr. Snapp's recent speech, evidently for the purpose of showing that, while they approach, they do not equal, the efforts of Mullins. He is also guilty of the following comparison:

How his District came to select him as the successor of Hon. Burton C. Cook is a mystery that passes comprehension. Mr. Cook was a good lawyer, well acquainted with public affairs, at home at debate, a polished writer, and excellent speaker. He was at the same time, modest and unassuming, but still a power on the floor.

Mr. Snapp is illiterate, bold, unacquainted with affairs, exceeding unfortunate in his manner, and boorish and low in his actions in debate. In his late speech, to say nothing of the matter, he had the indecency to put his thumb to his nose and twirl his fingers at the Democratic side of the House; and if the man is judged by this action alone, the verdict will not be too severe. In reply to a question from a member, he shouted out, "No sir-ee," and by such movements and such slang expressions he illustrated the exceeding weakness of his tirade against Civil Service reform. If there was even a very elementary examination necessary to becoming a Congressman from Illinois, Mr. Snapp would never have succeeded Mr. Cook, or any one else, as a member of the House.

All of which criticism the person criticised perhaps rather enjoys than otherwise.

The withdrawal of the Rev. Charles Voysey from the Church of England has been a great benefit, instead of a great injury, to the Church. An able man has been lost, to be sure; but his attacks from within were ten times as dangerous as are his attacks from without. Moncure D. Conway says, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "As an intramural heretic, his arrows scintillated to the confines of the Kingdom; he filled some fifty columns in the *Times*, and was besieged by reporters, who listened for his lightest heretical word, and signalled it to the world. But now he is a man preaching unorthodox opinions, causing no greater sensation than his fine natural abilities are equal to." While the Church breathes freer at being rid of the man whom his Bishop styled "a viper," the Rev. Charles Voysey, freed on his side from the trammels of Orthodoxy, is collecting a congregation whose faith is a queer compound of Episcopacy, Rationalism, and Democracy. They use a modification of the Prayer-Book, in which the creeds are left out, the prayers reduced in number and length, and some new ones inserted. Where the old book invokes blessings on Priests and Bishops, the new one prays for Journalists and Editors. Where Royalty is piously mentioned in the old book, the new one puts up petitions for the People. The tinge of Democracy does not, however, seem to favorably affect the lower classes. They are either bigoted believers or bigoted unbelievers. Mr. Voysey's congregation is largely recruited from the ranks of Rationalism, and has drawn a few minds from Unitarianism. The hoped-for end of the movement is said to be the foundation of a liberal, practically-creedless Church, which will unite the picturesque forms of Episcopacy to the negative beliefs of the eminent scientists of the day.

Advices from France give a new reason for the steady refusal of the Assembly to hold its sessions in Paris. It has been supposed that the impelling cause was fear of the Parisian populace; but this is now denied. The city has lost 50,000 of its fighting men, and has been thoroughly disarmed. At the present time, there are over 60,000 troops in garrison there; so that insurrection unless aided by the soldiery, would be impossible. But, since the Assembly is propped up by bayonets at any rate, it would be as safe at Paris as it is at Versailles. The real reason for its stay at the latter is said to be the resolve of the Monarchical wing to show Paris the discomforts of Republican simplicity by refusing to keep up even a semblance of a Court, and so make the Capital long for Monarchy again. When this result is attained, a coalition in the Assembly is to be made, and some pet scheme of Thiers' will be defeated, his resignation at once accepted, and then, when France practically has no Government, the Count of Chambord—who has just proclaimed, "I shall never abdicate my claim to the Throne of France. I am the legitimate King"—will risk everything on one bold stroke and mount the Throne. The North of France is relied on to support him, and the South will either be attacked, or, more probably, left to weaken itself by internal struggles, until it falls an easy prey. The programme is a bold one; its very boldness may make it a success; but France is, of all nations, not to be prophesied about.

The Brooklyn Presbytery is soon to hold a session, the object of which is announced to be "to take action on the report that the Rev. T. L. Cuyler has recently invited and permitted a lady-preacher, Miss Smiley, an Orthodox Quaker minister, to occupy and preach in his pulpit." As far as we know, no objection is made to the discourse in question, *per se*. The New York press united in praising its thought, its logic, and its beauty of expression. If some weak-brained man wearied Dr. Cuyler's congregation with a dreary tirade, destitute alike of thought and grace, there would have been nothing for the Presbytery of Brooklyn to investigate. If Miss Smiley's sermon had been spoken by a man, the Presbytery, if it had taken any notice of it at all, would have simply given praise. Why, when every denomination is in urgent need of ministers, and is compelled, instead of choosing the raw material, to take just what it can get, women should be denied access to the pulpit, it is difficult to see. They have already made the lecture-field free to both sexes, and the distinction between a lecture and a sermon, in a sect which does not believe in the "Apostolic Succession," is a very slight one. Miss Smiley is no wandering enthusiast, but an Orthodox minister of an Orthodox sect. Dr. Cuyler, in inviting her to occupy his pulpit, has done something prohibited by no law of his denomination, and the proposed action of the Presbytery of Brooklyn seems as uncalled for as unwise.

Senators of the United States who indulge in levity and indecorous personality during debate, and then suppress all record of the same upon the *Congressional Globe*, have been brought to a sense of their impropriety. On Monday Senator Conkling disturbed the debate by loud and persistent cries of "Question," "Question," and Senator Hamlin proposed that the Senate unite in chanting "Old Hundred." But both Senators, after the adjournment, took pains to have the record of their disorderly conduct suppressed. Mr. Sumner, however, has succeeded in placing the mutilated report on record by incorporating it in his own speech. The only really useful purpose of the *Globe* is, that it serves as a check on certain Senators, who, not ashamed to be indecorous, have a dislike to see their indecorum on record, and hence that record ought not to be mutilated.

The Tammany Society has evidently come to the conclusion that there is a great deal in a name. There certainly has been a great deal of swindling done in the name of Tammany, and the title of "Sachem" is not as largely sought after as in the days of yore. The device of the wily Chiefs is characteristic. Tammany is to become Columbia. The Devil, by changing his name, is to change his character. Tweed, who, in his *role* of Chieftain, has so consistently displayed the thirst of an Indian for plunder, is expected, as a son of Columbia, to throw off the savage nature with the savage garb. The age of miracles is past. Tweed and Theft are so joined together that no man can put them asunder. A soulless corporation cannot be born again, and Tammany, rebaptized, will be changed only in name, and not in nature.

The despairing publisher who advertised for a "fighting editor" should secure the services of Mr. Josiah Turner, Jr., of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel*. His combats are so frequent that they are named by the streets in which they occur. Thus last week, Mr. Turner was tried for his "Morgan Street Fight." The brisk nature of the engagement may be inferred from the following statement by Mr. T.:

General Clingman's recollection of the fight did not, in all particulars, tally with our own. We did not strike him on the head when he was down, as he stated. About the fourth or fifth blow our stick broke into three pieces. We then closed, and, like the General a dog-fall, as the boys say in wrestling. When we got to our feet, the General was on his knees, and we had his head between our legs. A heavy taima which he had on protected his head and shoulders. With the fragment of our stick, a foot long, we gave the General a few blows on the back, not one on the head.

The Court charged the jury to the effect that "Mr. Turner had a right to return General Clingman's blow, and was justified in striking as long as his enemy showed fight;" and so the jury acquitted him. The editorial of the *Sentinel* which reports the result of the trial manages to abuse the Sheriff for arresting Mr. Turner, the State's Attorney for prosecuting him, and the Judge for presiding at his trial, and closes by inquiring whether now any one will dare to indict him "for his fight on Fayetteville street with Mr. Moore."

The latest shrewd dodge of Jay Gould and the Erie Ring for thwarting the movements of the three allied parties now working for their overthrow consists in a bill just introduced in the New York Legislature, which proposes to place the control of each of the New York railroads in the hands of the Boards of Supervisors of the counties through which the road runs. Vanderbilt denounces it as a contrivance of Jay Gould, and indignantly scouts the idea that his roads are to be controlled by Town Supervisors who own no stock in them, and whose sole interest in them will be to compel all trains to stop at all stations, and to require the Company to give free passes over their own and other roads to these Supervisors and to all their friends. Nevertheless, the bill is cunningly drawn to catch the votes of country-members, who will argue that, if the majority of the Directors consist of, or are chosen by, the Supervisors of the counties through which the road passes, the rights of local passenger and freight traffic will not be sacrificed to the advantage of the through traffic, as is now so largely done. This is a strong point. The Erie Managers are probably right in supposing that the votes of the local Supervisors would be given to those who conferred on them the power to vote.

The New Orleans *Republican* reports a debate in the Louisiana Senate which we commend as a model of brevity and directness of purpose. The debate ran thus:

Senator Harris. "Not a line of the Election law will we repeal." Warmoth. "Harris, by ——, you *shall* vote as I say." Secretary Merritt. "Senator Harris, do you vote for or against the repeal of the Election law?" Senator Harris. "I vote for its repeal." Pinchback. "Let us all take a drink."

We submit that for emphasis, terseness, good-feeling, and accomplishment of a given result, this debate cannot be equalled. It will be observed that the friend of the Election law is at first firm. The Governor clinches him with the retort peremptory. The Secretary of the Senate, as a matter of form, kindly desires to know the state of feeling of the Senator. The Senator is a firm opponent of the Election law. And the Lieutenant Governor, by virtue of his office, declares that all is satisfactory by moving to adjourn for drink. Such a debate as this is not characterized by any superfluous examination of a topic, any unimportant question of right or wrong, or any jangle of argument, such as is customary among Northern legislators.

The World's Fair at Vienna in 1873 is a hint for Americans. It is intended to make it the largest that has ever yet been given. The park set apart for the Exhibition contains four times as many square yards as have been similarly occupied, and the principal building alone will have a length of 4,650 feet. The Committee having charge of the Exhibition have expressed a desire to have a full display of the raw materials, and manufactured articles of each nation with statistical information. Among the specialties will be an art loan collection from all the German museums, and a collection of articles used by different nations in their domestic affairs,—kitchen utensils, furniture, dress, ornamental-objects, and, in fact, everything used about a house. The Americans acquitted themselves with honor at Paris, and if Mr. Jay, our Minister at Vienna, can spare time enough from prehistoric antiquities to give things of the present a thought and furnish the necessary data, they will, undoubtedly, carry off the Austrian honors as easily as they did the French.

A paragraph which appeared in this paper yesterday, beginning thus:

The great whitewashing school of history, which Froude inaugurated by showing that Mary, Queen of Scots, was white as snow—

was intended to have read:

The great whitewashing school of history, which Froude inaugurated by showing that Queen Elizabeth was a just and upright sovereign, and Henry VIII. an amiable monarch, whose only failing was a weakness for wives, and which has since reached a school holding that Mary, Queen of Scots, was white as snow, &c., &c.

PERSONAL.

Let believes Senator Bayard to be a very cross examiner.

—The only Blackman in the Louisiana State Senate is a white one.

—The immortal "J. N." will, Thursday, "lift the veil and and assume the pressure" at Mobile.

—The remains of General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, are expected at Norfolk, on the Guerriere, the last of this month.

—Colonel Thomas B. Florence, of Washington, received from personal friends, on his 60th birthday, an elegant onyx ring.

—Frank Johnson, the negro fiddler of Wilmington, died the other day, aged 110 according to his coffin plate, but the *Star* says he was only 102.

—The King of the Belgians will descend from his Royal Throne of state in May next to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund in London.

—A conscience-stricken Philadelphia lady, who lately managed to smuggle a silk dress pattern through the New York Custom House, sent the Secretary of the Treasury $5 as a contribution to the "Conscience Fund."

—One William Tweed has been imprisoned at Buffalo for stealing a railroad ride. "An exchange is struck with the idea that if it had been the original William he 'would have stolen the railroad and gone through the prison like a buffalo bull through a cobweb.'"

—The night editor of a Detroit paper undertook to grapple with a despatch, from St. Louis, the other night, relating to the proceedings of the B'nai B'rith. He is evidently much of a Hebrew scholar, for, after wrestling with the thing for some time, he headed it: "The B. N. A. I. Brethren in Full Blast!" and rushed on.

—A man has been fined $20 in England for using a crest to which he was not entitled. Being out of envelopes, he had borrowed two of a neighbor, a solicitor, who rejoiced in armorial bearings, and, the envelopes being stamped with his crest, this was the illegal use for which the fine was imposed. No one can display a coat of arms in England without a license.

—The Omaha *Tribune* of January 28 says: "A Californian, journeying east, found himself caught on a snow-bound train in the last storm, and, not having a sufficient sum of money to meet his eating-house expenses, he hired out as a shoveller on the railroad. Having worked half a day, he made up his mind that, if he could shovel snow out in the cold, he could also walk over the obstructed part of the road. So he started from Lookout, and walked 90 miles to Cheyenne, whence he took a train for this city, arriving here yesterday afternoon. He left immediately for his destination in the East."

—The Bangor *Commercial* tells the following story:

"Everybody recollects Uncle Van Meter, the colored philosopher of Bakersville, who died some months since. Van was a character. He was summoned on one occasion as a witness in the Supreme Court on a cow case at the time the benevolent Judge Hathaway presided. The counsel on either side, who are still living in this city, out of sheer fun racked their brains to obfusticate the veteran African boy by plying all manner of questions pertaining to every other topic but the cow. The experiment was successful, and poor befogged Van answered as wildly as a blind pugilist strikes out at his antagonist. Judge Hathaway, willing to enjoy a little sport, but with a view to setting the bewildered philosopher back to a rational standpoint, turned benignantly toward him and put a simple question. This was more than the illustrious vendee could stand; a magazine never exploded quicker. Lifting both hands above his head, and with a countenance beaming with despair 'I see, now, you ole gray-harred gemman up dar onde bench, don't you interfere wid dis matter; I'se just as much as I can do to take care of these two chaps down here!'"

—While in Milwaukee the Duke Alexis was shown the shipping, and being a practical navigator, of course took an active interest in all he saw. Among the vessels was one of peculiarly attractive proportions that seemed to be just what he had been looking for as suitable and appropriate for the inland seas of Russia. On inquiry he was informed that the builders were Messrs. Quayle & Martin, of Cleveland, when he immediately dispatched an order for a model of a vessel that would be equal to the one under inspection. Mr. Martin immediately set to work, and has just finished the model, which is an elegant piece of workmanship, made of pine and black walnut, five feet long, and finished completely. Accompanying the model is a letter of specifications and full directions for construction.

INSURANCE.

New York City Insolvent Companies.

Some Very Important Questions to Policy-Holders.

How Much Will Those Companies Pay, and When Will They Pay It?

Shall the Unearned Premiums be Paid in Full, or Pro Rata?

The Course that Chicago Creditors Should Pursue.

Latest Information Regarding the Condition of the Companies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The two most important questions to policy-holders in the insolvent Insurance Companies are:

First—How much will they pay?

Second—When will they pay it?

Before either question can be answered satisfactorily, it becomes necessary to dispose of another which is intimately related to both, viz.: Shall the unearned premiums be paid in full, or *pro rata*? And this is of more practical importance to the citizens of Chicago than all other insurance questions put together. If paid in full, the dividends of some Companies will be reduced nearly one-quarter, and all will be seriously diminished. To pay them in full, in the case of two New York City Companies, is to take fully one-half of their assets and divide them among men who haven't lost a shilling; while those who, too many of whom, have lost their all, get the miserable pittance that is left.

Fortunately, however, the question is limited to the Companies in New York, and, with a single exception, to those in the City. There their ideas of justice, under late administrations, have become so refined that they see no wrong in preferring those who haven't suffered above those who have. The Companies in Hartford, Providence, Boston, and elsewhere, not having yet reached this stage of advancement, invest these claims with no special sanctity. New York stands alone in her disreputable position.

The justification for this course is sought to be found in a statute law of the State, as follows:

If there shall be any open or subsisting engagements or contracts of such Corporations, which are in the nature of insurance or contingent engagements of any kind, the Receiver *may*, with the consent of the party holding such engagements, cancel and discharge the same, by refunding to such party the premium or consideration paid thereon to such Corporation, or so much thereof as shall be in the same proportion to the time which shall remain of any risk assumed by such engagement, as the whole premium bore to the whole term of such risk; and, upon such amount being paid by such Receiver to the person holding or being the legal owner of such engagement, it shall be deemed cancelled and discharged as against such Receiver.

This law is clearly permissive,—not compulsory, as those who look at the question from the New York standpoint claim. "The Receiver *may*,"—not must. Indeed, the latter construction is rendered impossible by the words, "with the consent of the party holding such engagements." How can it be imperative on a Receiver to cancel policies by paying back the unearned premiums, when the consent of the other party to the contract is necessary? What becomes of the compulsory theory in case the policy-holder withholds his consent? It will be seen, then, that the palpable absurdity of the construction attempted to be put on this section is only exceeded by its as palpable injustice.

The preceding section throws not a little light on the subject. It provides that, "Within four months after the appointment of the Receiver, a general meeting of the creditors of the corporation shall be called, *when all of its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained*," &c. And then follows the above section conferring the authority to cancel.

Now, a fair and common-sense construction of these two sections, taken together, is this: The framers of the law doubtless thought that, when an Insurance Company fails, most policy-holders will cancel their policies any way, on the ground that there is no use in having a policy in a suspended Company, especially in view of the fact that its non-cancellation will prevent getting other insurance. Accordingly, the period of four months was fixed upon as one in which, doubtless, most policies would be voluntarily cancelled, but, to guard against the possibility of any not being, the Legislature passed another section authorizing the Receiver to "cancel and discharge" such. In other words, the law could not have been made to perpetrate an injustice, but was enacted rather in the interest of actual losers, so that if, perchance, after four months, there remained any obstacle to a prompt closing of the trust, it could be removed in the way provided.

This point, at any rate, is clear: The orders already granted by the Courts, permitting these payments, are premature, and can undoubtedly be vacated. Before they can be granted at all, there must have been the essential preliminary of a first meeting. No such meetings have been held.

"But," say the Receivers, "if we don't cancel these policies, the risk will continue, in the case of term-policies, 3, 5, and, in some cases, 7 years; and, therefore, if we don't pay the premiums in full, thus securing the cancellation of the policies, all that time must necessarily elapse before the Chicago creditors can get their dividends."

This consideration has been in other minds than those in New York; in the minds of intelligent and able merchants in our own midst—men who have seen no escape from the alternative, either to secure the surrender of policies by paying the unearned premiums in full, or else have the settlement of the matter dragged along through an indefinite number of years.

But there is an overwhelming answer to all this. The law provides that the second dividend shall be within sixteen months after the appointment of the Receiver; and that such dividend shall be the last to any creditor, except one who has an undetermined suit. So one of two things is true: Either the unearned-premium creditor must cancel his policy and come in and share the same as the other creditors, or be cut off altogether.

And the law does not stop here. It goes further, and declares that, within three months after dividend, the Receiver shall render a full and true account; and the settlement thereof by the Court shall be "final and conclusive upon all creditors of the Corporation, upon all who have claims against it *upon any open or subsisting engagement*, and upon all its stockholders." Hence it will be seen that the time within which the estate must be wound up cannot be extended beyond sixteen months; and, at the same time, it shows the obvious intent of its framers to place all creditors on the same footing, by baring all at the same time and in the same way.

Let us look a moment at the practical aspects of the matter: The following Companies are paying their unearned premiums in full, viz.:

Ætna	$75,000	Washington	104,000
Lorillard	350,000	New Amsterdam (reinsured)	60,000
North American	100,000		
Total			$691,000

The following Companies have not yet done so, though one (the Atlantic) has the requisite order:

Atlantic	$175,000	Irving	50,000
Astor	55,000	Manhattan	375,000
Beekman	30,000	Market	175,000
Excelsior	160,000	Security	600,000
Yonkers & New York	375,000	Fulton	85,000
Total			$2,190,000

Now, with full knowledge of what I am saying, I affirm that the Companies that are paying their unearned premiums in full are no better off, so far as the cancellation of their policies is concerned, than those that are not; and, in some cases, they are not as well off. For instance, one-sixth of the Ætna's policies, and one-seventh of the Washington's are uncancelled to-day; and still they were the first Companies to begin paying unearned premiums. The Market and the Yonkers & New York, on the contrary, have not paid a dollar of theirs, and yet fully seven-eighths of their policies are cancelled! Could anything show plainer that the pretence that, by paying a part of the creditors in full, to the exclusion of other and far more meritorious ones, the latter are indirectly benefited more than they lose directly, is not only an unmitigated outrage, but a wretched delusion as well?

And the reason is apparent: First, the power to cancel is, by the law, left subject to the consent of the policy-holder; and two classes of these almost invariably refuse, viz.: Concerns like A. T. Stewart & Co., who carry very large lines, and know, if they cancel even a poor policy, they will be unable to get any other in its place; and, next, those who have risks classed "extra-hazardous," like planing-mills, who are aware that, if they cancel, they will be unable to get any insurance, unless, perhaps, at a very exorbitant rate. Then, again, there is a large class of risks—farm-property scattered about in remote sections of the country—that it is impossible ever to reach anyway.

These things, then, are established, viz.:

First—That the New York statute is permissive, not compulsory.

Second—That, being permissive merely, the Receiver is left to do what is best, all things considered; and neither justice nor expediency requires the payment of these claims in full.

The reason for the New York construction is founded in interest rather than principle. In nearly every instance new Companies are being organized on the ruins of the old; and the idea is, that the payment of these unearned premiums will help new business. They run from 10 cents to $20 in amount; and, being so widely scattered, it is thought their payment will vastly popularize the new institutions. Besides, it affords an especially inviting field for speculations by agents and others, in the purchase of these claims at a nominal figure, with the certainty that they will be paid in full. Then, suppose a large number of them are never called for, as of course will be the case,—who gets the amount?

To show policy-holders in the several New York City Companies precisely how much they are interested in this question, I append a statement of the gross assets and liabilities of those that have not yet paid their unearned premiums, together with a careful calculation of what the apparent dividend, saying nothing about expenses and contingencies, will be,—these premiums, in one case, being paid in full, and, in the other, *pro rata*:

Company.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Apparent dividend, unearned premiums paid in full	Apparent dividend, unearned premiums paid pro rata
Atlantic	$480,000	$880,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Astor	370,000	475,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beekman	120,000	275,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior	375,000	850,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	275,000	515,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving	310,000	380,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	1,300,000	1,800,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market	700,000	1,110,000	54	61
Security	1,300,000	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yonkers and New York	600,000	1,[illegible],000	[illegible]	[illegible]

Below is a similar statement of the Companies whose unearned premiums have been paid in full, viz.:

Ætna	$440,000	$800,000	55	62
Lorillard	1,550,000	2,015,000	72	78
New Amsterdam	400,000	640,000	55	62
North American	650,000	920,000	67	71
Washington	725,000	1,075,000	64	68

The aggregate of these differences is as follows:

Atlantic	$[illegible]	Manhattan	86,400
Astor	11,750	Market	65,800
Beekman	22,050	Security	322,000
Excelsior	32,600	Yonkers and New York	120,000
Fulton	22,600		
Irving	28,200		
Total			$856,810

Add Companies that have already paid in full, viz.:

Ætna	$34,000	
Lorillard	78,500	
New Amsterdam	24,750	
North American	29,300	
Washington	26,000	
		$194,450
Total		$1,051,260

Which is the exact sum of the interest citizens of Chicago have in the question.

And, with this vast interest involved, what steps has Chicago, the most wonderful of all the cities of the earth, been taking for its protection? Appointing Committees one day, to be dissolved the next: First, there was the Committee of Three; admirably constituted, but too small by several times. Then followed the mixed Lawyer-Merchant Committee; but it only devised a poor plan for a subsequent Committee to follow. And lastly came the Committee of Eleven, which ought to have succeeded, and would had it been twice as large, so it could have been divided into Sub-Committees, one for each State; had refused local claims; and not claimed authority to compromise. Another trouble was, it lacked the confidence of its own members,—only two of them confiding their interests to its charge. This Committee dissolved on the 2d of December, and up to this hour, no concerted action whatever has been had by policy-holders!

That such a thing should have to be said may well be recorded as the greatest marvel in all the history of Chicago; indeed, interests so vital and important were never so neglected by a sane people before. Had the store-keeper at Podunk Cross-Roads failed, owing her merchants $1,000, they would have gone for him,—partners, runners, and lawyers alike,—and stripped him so clean that no match-safe would ever have been left to tell the story of their leniency. But thirty Insurance Companies in New England and New York fail, owing her citizens more than $25,000,000; and they fold their arms, look coolly on, and let this immense interest go wholly uncared for! Occasionally, not unlikely, some merchant, who was East, buying goods, has drifted into an Insurance Office, and, eyeing first the carpeted floor and then the frescoed ceiling, has exclaimed, "It strikes me this is some style for a 'busted' institution." This done, the gentleman from Chicago retires in good order, with the proud consciousness that, after such an effort, his interests in that Company will be forever secure.

But, while the passive, do-nothing policy has prevailed with the creditors, what have the Companies been doing? The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, formed an Insurance Association of its old Directors, after the manner of "Lloyd's," took $200,000 of the creditors' money, and reinsured the old risks in the new concern; the Providence Washington Company, of Rhode Island, paid its unearned premiums in full, sold its building $85,000 under value, and the difference comes out of Chicago; the Putnam, of Hartford, had its own attorney file a petition in bankruptcy against it for the payment of four dollars and twenty cents preferentially, and holds this over creditors' heads to scare them into a settlement; Cardozo places the Astor and Beekman in the hands of a New York City Police Magistrate, a professional Receiver, whose attorney is Gratz Nathan, the standing Referee and the office partner of Tom Fields; the New Amsterdam gets up a new Company, takes $60,000 of its assets, and reinsures the old Company's risks in the new one, and then, if possible to make the last state of that Company worse than the first, Cardozo appoints Bernard Casserly, a City Emigration Commissioner, Receiver. In every case but two, the old officers were appointed Receivers, simply because there was no one present to oppose, though one Judge indorsed an application thus: "I am opposed, on principle, to appointing officers of insolvent Corporations to wind up their affairs." These same Receivers, too, are generally getting up new Companies, and, as Receivers of the old, they have securities to sell, and, as Presidents of the new, they have them to buy; which is convenient, to say the least. One Company, indeed, in making application for the appointment of its Secretary as Receiver, states that, inasmuch as a new Company is being organized, "*and it is proposed to turn the old assets over to it*" (a cheering fact for this latitude), therefore some one should be appointed who will facilitate the operation. And, finally, to so fix things that these pleasant arrangements may not be too ruthlessly disturbed, orders, in all cases, have been obtained from the Courts dissolving their charters,—thinking thereby to make themselves proof against bankruptcy-proceedings. In a word, the sympathy stage is now past, and pure interest governs henceforth; and, if Chicago policy-holders do not look out for themselves, they may be morally certain that no one will look out for them.

But some readers of this article will say: "Suppose all this is true; we presume it is, and a great deal more; but what can you do about it?" I answer: The first thing is to enter an appearance in Court for the Chicago creditors, in the several matters wherein the Receivers have been appointed; and then, before any orders can be obtained paying these unearned premiums in full, notice must be given, and the application can be resisted, and, I believe, defeated. This covers the case of the Companies that have not yet paid these claims. In the case of the others, a motion should be made to have the orders granting permission to pay them set aside, first, on the broad principle that the true meaning and intent of the law are not to prefer such claims as a class, but merely to authorize the Receiver, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to cancel engagements that are obstacles in the way of a prompt settlement of the Companies' affairs. The point can be made, also, that the orders already granted are premature; and thus all questions, substantial and technical, can be raised, and the decision of the Court obtained upon them.

But, to give the movement the highest assurance of success, it should be made in behalf of a sufficient number of Chicago creditors to give unquestionable weight and character to it. Our leading banks and bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and business men of all classes, should all unite; and then the effort will be far more likely to succeed than if made by one or a few. In the week following the appearance of my former article in THE TRIBUNE, the merchants of the city did me the honor to place in my hands over one million dollars in claims against the New York City Companies, and still I have less than one-twelfth of the total amount. Suppose I should go into Court and seek to get the order, authorizing the Receiver of the Lorillard to pay the unearned premiums of that Company in full, set aside; and the Judge should ask me, "How many claims do you represent against this Company?" I answer, $70,000. "But there are over $1,500,000 in your city alone; you don't speak for one-twentieth of them; how do I know but the other nineteen-twentieths would prefer to have these claims paid in full?" One member of a leading law-firm told me that they frequently received letters from Chicago, saying the unearned premiums should be paid in full; and he added that, knowing what the uniform usage in New York had been, Chicago creditors had slept on their rights so long as to be morally estopped from now making the question at all.

Let Chicago creditors bear in mind that there is no other way by which this iniquitous preference may be prevented; but that will not be open to them more than six months, and nearly two-thirds of that time has already gone. The fear of bankruptcy removed, and there are Companies that will repeat the example of the Columbian and Morris, which went into Receiver's hands in 1866, and have never paid a dividend yet. The Commonwealth, also, went into the hands of Tweed, Jr., in April last, and has never paid a dividend, and probably never will.

The following is the latest information regarding the Companies mentioned,—in most cases being up to Saturday last, the 27th inst.:

Ætna.—I expressed to the Receiver the universal desire of the citizens of Chicago that the failed Companies should make offers of settlement. He then wrote as follows: "Since the fire, there have been several large losses; but, as matters now stand, I think I can venture to say that I can pay 50 cents on the dollar, within thirty or even twenty days, provided all the creditors but, say, $5,000 to $10,000 in amount, come in; the alternative to be a dividend at the expiration of the outstanding risks." I told him I thought the offer would be accepted, though the Company could probably pay more (in which he agreed with me); but that it would be necessary for him to make a statement showing the basis for it. He said he would prepare it; but finally, after considerable delay, informed me it had been sent to Miller & Drew, agents at Chicago, and a Mr. S. P. Hanford empowered to present the offer; that I could obtain the statement by calling on them. [My office, 60 South Canal street; amount of claims held by me against the Company, $70,000.]

Astor.—James Yereance, former Secretary, appointed Receiver Dec. 27, *vice* Bixby, resigned; bond $50,000; R. C. Fellows, attorney; Yereance the brightest young man I've met in thirty Companies, and thoroughly reliable withal. Rent been at rate of $6,000, but will be reduced to $2,000 after Feb. 1; two clerks, at total salary of $2,300. Amount now at risk, about $4,000,000; no dividend within the four months [Bixby's account of his stewardship would be an interesting document]. Chicago losses, $388,800; elsewhere, $25,000; unearned premiums, $55,000. Assets—bonds and mortgages, $22,000; call loans, $47,875; United States bonds (par) $229,500; insurance stock, $900; deposited in Trust Company, $47,288.08; cash, $86.16. New Company, the Safeguard.

Atlantic.—Barney, Butler & Parsons, an eminent commercial law-firm, attorneys for Receiver. Rent in New York, $8,500, part shared by new Company, and $1,200 in Brooklyn, to cease 1st of May; clerical force cut down one-half. No dividend within the four months. Chicago losses, $462,000; other, $53,000; unearned premiums, $175,000. Assets—United States bonds (par), $230,000; New York City, $10,000; Brooklyn, $10,000; Elizabeth, $20,000; Alabama, $10,000; Virginia, $20,500; Wisconsin, $5,000; bank stock, $21,500; bonds and mortgages, $37,060; call loans, $3,650. The Alabama bonds ($10,000) and Governments ($15,000), hypothecated in Southern States, have been seized and sold.

Beekman.—Gratz Nathan, attorney for Receiver. Chicago losses, $315,000; other, $25,000; unearned premiums, $30,000. Assets—bonds and mortgages, $154,000; United States bonds, $26,000; North Carolina, $20,100; real estate, $5,000; other loans, $40,000. Probably no dividend within the four months.

Excelsior.—Slosson, Hutchins & Platt, attorneys for Receiver. Chicago losses, $820,000; other, $30,000; unearned premiums, $100,000. Assets—call loans (all good but a possible exception of $10,000), $175,000; bonds and mortgages, $73,000; lease a good asset while Company was living, and worth then probably $60,000,—now it is impossible to fix its value; real estate and other assets, $15,000. Expenses reduced to bottom figure; no dividend within the four months.

Fulton.—Lee & Alvord, attorneys for Receiver. This Company had the fortune to have moved into a magnificent office, in the New York Life Insurance Building, just before the fire, at a rental of $12,500 per year, and which it was cheaper to hold than dispose of; a new Company, the Farragut, has now been formed, and takes the lease off the Receiver's hands; three clerks only. Amount still at risk, not far from $3,000,000—so dividend impossible at present. Chicago losses, adjusted $754,862 32, unadjusted $20,000; other, $58,000; unearned premiums, $65,000 (former statement that they were being paid, an error). Assets, at value, about $275,000.

Irving.—Edward Fitch, attorney for Receiver. Rent at rate of $6,260 till May 1; all employes discharged but Secretary. Amount of risks reduced to nearly $1,000,000, so a dividend is possible at an early day, though hardly probable; with the exceptionally excellent repute of this Company, it should make an offer. Losses in Chicago, adjusted, $301,475.05, unadjusted $23,360; other, $34,264.85; unearned premiums, $45,000. Assets—bonds and mortgages, $50,600; United States (par) $195,000; New York City, $1,000; call loans, $12,512.40 (value, say, $26,000); cash, $5,163 87; interest, premiums due, &c., $4,200; fixtures, $1,000.

Lorillard.—Norwood & Coggeshall, attorneys for Receiver. Clerical expense largely cut down; lease and fixtures to be sold at auction Feb. 1. No dividend within four months probable. Offer of 65 in settlement, which should be accepted. Chicago losses, $1,580,000; other, $165,000; unearned premiums, $350,000. Assets will not vary $10,000 in value from $1,550,000.

Manhattan.—Chauncey Bedell resigned as Receiver, Jan. 23, and Andrew J. Smith, late Vice President, a highly capable, and rigidly honest man, appointed in his stead; Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for Receiver. Rent, $5,000, to be divided with a new Company with same name, after Feb. 1; expenses of all kinds cut down to lowest practicable point; $20,000,000 probably still at risk, so no immediate dividend possible. Chicago losses, $1,220,000; other, $215,000; unearned premiums, $376,000. Assets—bonds and mortgages, $320,650; call loans, $138,325; United States bonds, (par), $517,000; New York, $1,300; Alabama, $10,000; Tennessee, $27,000; Virginia, $7,000; South Carolina, $40,000; bills receivable, $44,068.67; claims in hands of attorneys for collection, $9,788.71; due from agents, $121,418.99; cash, $12,528.55. This Company never should have stopped.

Market.—S. W. Gaines, attorney for Receiver. Rent, $7,500, to be divided with new Company; five employes, against ten before the fire. Assets precisely as at date of previous examination, except that some have been converted and proceeds deposited at 5 per cent; then they were: United States bonds, (par), $220,000; City and County bonds, $101,000; call loans, $57,000; bonds and mortgages, $236,000; cash, $38,500. Chicago losses, $940,000; other, $45,000; unearned premiums, $175,000. First meeting of creditors, Feb. 13.

New Amsterdam.—Are exceedingly anxious to deal with creditors a thousand miles away, "direct." The promptitude with which the first dividend of 25 has been paid will only be exceeded by the tardiness which will doubtless characterize the payment of the last. Haste, thought to have been more for the purpose of preventing possible proceedings in bankruptcy by acceptance of a dividend, than for any other purpose. The future will tell its own tale. Chicago losses, about $580,000; other, $5,000. Assets—United States bonds, $175,000 (some question lately regarding a portion of these); bonds and mortgages, $66,200; call loans, $11,000; cash and cash items, $10,000; lease (ledger valuation), $30,000; fixtures, $1,000.

North American.—Hooper C. VanVorst, attorney for Receiver; building owned by Company, on leased ground, 21 years with renewal; present ground rent $22,000, and taxes $4,500, at which rate Receiver has free rent; clerks cut down half. Larger proportion of policies cancelled than any other company; hence dividend of, say, 30 probable within three weeks. Chicago losses, $730,000; other, $60,000; unearned premiums (one-fourth paid), $100,000. Assets—bonds and mortgages, $146,000; United States bonds (value), $340,000; State bonds (hypothecated and seized in the Southern States), $62,000; New York, $1,500; cash, $23,000.

Security.—Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for Receiver. This Company has a building on leased ground, 63 years; rent first 21, $21,100, and taxes, say, $5,000; after that, at a valuation; present cost of structure, with ground-rent paid, $216,000; about $20,000 already under lease, and $30,000 more to be let; property to be sold at auction Feb. 21; if it brings a good price, it will materially affect dividend; only six employes now, against fifty before fire (eight in addition temporarily, at $50 per month). No immediate dividend. Chicago losses, $1,700,000; other, $300,000; unearned premiums, $600,000. Assets, $300,903 97; building, $216,000; bonds and mortgages, $125,294; call loans, $25,000; United States bonds, $768,500; New York, $50,000; Alabama, $10,000; Virginia, $6,211 34; West Virginia, $3,105 66; amount due from agents (value), $30,000; fixtures, $10,000. The Company also had hypothecated in the Southern States, Tennessee, $20,000; United States, $8,000; Virginia, $35,000; Alabama, $10,000; South Carolina, $20,000,—all of which have been seized and sold.

Washington.—Man & Parsons, attorneys for Receiver; rent and clerk hire reduced to $4,200 per annum. Amount still at risk, about $1,200,000; and, of course, till materially reduced, no dividend possible. Adjusted losses in Chicago and elsewhere, $890,917.09; unadjusted, $61,000; in dispute, $17,764.70; unearned premiums still unpaid, $13,400. Assets—United States bonds (value), $304,874; State bonds, $15,600; bonds and mortgages, $164,945.50; call loans, $70,483; stocks (value), $19,190; cash, $36,888 64.

Yonkers & New York.—Knox & Mason, attorneys for Receiver; rent, $10,000, but only nominal after Feb. 1; five employes, against ten before fire. Over $8,000,000 still at risk, so no immediate dividend possible. Chicago losses adjusted, $778,460, which may be increased to $860,000; other, $48,000; unearned premiums, $375,000. Assets—Bonds and mortgages, $150,700; United States bonds, $119,000; 5-20s, $128,750; call loans, $67,000; city bonds, $60,000; Yonkers, $15,000; New York State, $35,500; Indemnity do, $22,400; Alabama, $6,712; Bank of Commerce, $11,760; Dry Goods Bank, $10,000; Central National, $21,200; Metropolis, $19,900; Merchants' Exchange, $5,000; fixtures and other assets, $4,200; in hands of and in course of transmission from agents, $126,000, of little or no value; premiums outstanding (worthless), $6,155.

It will be seen, then, that there is no certainty that any New York City Company will pay a dividend in February, and no probability that any will, with one exception, while there is the barest possibility in the case of one other company. The truth may not be a pleasant one to policy-holders, but it is a truth, nevertheless.

WALTER S. CARTER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.

Professor Stowe and Another Man's Horse.

The Stowes have so many friends the world over that it may not be improper to tell a good story of them that passes current in private circles in Hartford. It seems that while visiting at a little town in Massachusetts, last summer, Professor Stowe desired a friend to secure a horse and vehicle to take himself and wife to a town nine miles distant, where he desired to consult some genealogical records. His friend said he would do his best, but that there were no decent turnouts in the place. A little in advance of the hour appointed, Dr. Stowe noticed a phaeton at the door of his host's, and, hastily summoning his wife, entered it and started on his journey. To his surprise the horse was a very fleet one, and the phaeton exquisite, with its silk and satin linings, ivory finishing, and easy springs. Bowling along on his journey, the Doctor expressed his delight, and announced his intention of securing the establishment for the season. Arriving at his destination, he fastened the horse and went to work upon the dusty records at the Town Hall. He had been thus engaged for nearly an hour, when he was suddenly interrupted by the abrupt entrance of his host at the town whence he started, who exclaimed, "Dr. Stowe, have you been stealing a horse and phaeton?" To the astonished Doctor it was then revealed that he had by mistake taken the establishment of a newly-married Episcopalian clergyman, who had come to call upon the Doctor's host, and who was astonished on leaving to find his beautiful turn-out—a wedding present—gone and replaced by an old worn-out horse and chaise that had been brought there by the livery-stable keeper for Dr. Stowe. A stern chase ensued, but the Doctor was not captured until he had reached his destination, as stated, whence, after mutual explanations, he drove home in the old chaise. The comment of the Episcopal clergyman on this case was: "This comes, Dr. Stowe, of not attending the church where the commandments are read every Sunday."

A Frenchman in the "Battle of Dorking" Business.

From the Boston Advertiser.

A Frenchman has gone into the "Battle of Dorking" business. Assuming the part of "an old soldier of the landwehr," he tells his children what happened after the overthrow of England at Dorking. Denmark was annexed to Germany, Bismarck died, the annexation fever became very high, and at last the Emperor declared war against Sweden. Russia and France remonstrated, and declared war against Germany. The Emperor had been counting on an alliance with Austria and Italy, but the latter was unprepared, and Austria had all she could do to put down an insurrection in Hungary. There was treason in the German army. The provincial contingents and those of the annexed kingdoms mutinied. The people of Alsace and Lorraine rose and slew the garrisons of Strasburg and Metz. A French army took Bavaria, and another went round by way of Hanover. Everywhere the people received the invaders with open arms. At last the "Battle of Berlin" was fought, and Germany was conquered. Russia was willing enough to grant terms, but France insisted on entering Berlin, and did so. Europe was reconstructed on the basis of 1815, with one or two changes. Italy was only so far dismembered as to be compelled to restore the States of the Church to the Holy Father. England was punished for her refusal to assist France in 1870 by the loss of all her colonies everywhere. Prussia had to pay back the five milliards to France, and a very large indemnity to Russia in addition. Thus everything terminated to the satisfaction of France. All this is supposed to have happened in the year 1875, and if it is true prophecy Bismarck's days are numbered. The pamphlet detailing these events is based upon the curious error, which a Frenchman cannot lay aside, that the minor German States are members of the German Empire against their will. The correction of that mistake alone causes the whole but very ingenious structure of this pamphlet to tumble to the ground.

—The probabilities now are that the Hartford State House will be built on the Park, Dr. Bushnell and the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. A friend of Trinity writes to the *Courant* to say the College has no ambition to become a larger University, and that he does not hear of anyone who proposes to offer the College a compensation for the property which it now holds sufficient to enable it to purchase a new site, and to replace even the present crowded buildings.

PIANOS.

REED'S
TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
81 Sixteenth-st.,
NEAR WABASH-AV.

Good Second-hand Pianos from $125 to $275.
New 7-octave Rosewood Pianos from $250 to $300.
Fine new Reed & Sons' Pianos from $325 to $375.
Splendid Chickering Pianos from $425 to $500.
Cheapest list of prices in the United States.
Time payments allowed. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free. Send for one.

PUBLICATIONS.

[Cu]rrent Books of the Day.

[Period]ical Literature—A New Magazine—Literary Gossip from All Parts.

[T]HE WORLD: INCLUDING A RESIDENCE [IN] [AUSTR]ALIA, AND A JOURNEY BY RAIL ACROSS [NORTH] AMERICA. By a Boy. Edited by SAMUEL SMILES, Author of "Character," "Self-Help," "Life of the Stephensons." "The Huguenots." Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

[Th]e volume before us is the remarkable production of a boy but 16 years of age, [the you]ngest son of the well-known author, [Mr. S]miles, who has given it the advantage of editing, but, at the same time, allowed his son to tell his story in his own way. Life, as seen by the fresh observation of youth, is always full of novelty, and this is the characteristic of these pages. The young author's eyes have seen many things which others would have missed; to offset this, many things are described which were new to a boy, but very hackneyed to older persons. Notwithstanding this, the story is always told in a bright, fresh manner, and the interest of the work seldom flags. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the descriptions is their correctness, which taken as a whole, form the truth of his impressions in this country, especially in ... The contents of the book will prove interesting to a wider circle of readers than the juvenile, to which it professedly addresses itself. Many travelled adults have written worse books than this.

WORTH AND WORTHLESSNESS. [A SUP]PLEMENT TO "A NEW ATMOSPHERE." [By GAIL] HAMILTON. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

[This bo]ok of Gail Hamilton's is like another, [differ]ing only in degrees of sanciness, and in the choice of her target-practice. "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness" covers a wide field, and affords an almost infinite variety of subjects for praise and censure, for sarcasm and for eulogy; and it is characteristic of Gail Hamilton that she avails herself of every opportunity in both directions. She has a whole bundle of arrows, rather reckless where they hit, and careless whether they happen to suit suffragists or anti-suffragists. It is quite evident, however, from this book that she cannot be counted in the ranks of the former; for while she stoutly defends worthless women. she claims for women the highest standard of excellence and the highest grade of rights, but she sees no way for women out of their present condition except by the encouragement of individual excellence in the home and the church, the other the only Divine institution. There is less of malice in this volume than in most of her previous works. In her own way, from a more careful survey of womanhood, the more she regards it with approbation. Nevertheless, the admirers of the pungency and sauciness of Gail Hamilton will find no abatement of these qualities, if not of her malicions. The book is as fresh and sparkling as one of her own New England winds.

[PEN] PICTURES. By FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: W. [B. Keen] & Cooke. 1872.

[A] little volume of almost Oriental stories, happily named. They are veritable [pen-pi]ctures,—dreamy, mysterious, vague, [and fu]ll of alternately shifting light and [shade.] The stories are four in number: "[The E]xile of Von Adelstein's Soul;" "Tobias;" "Herr Regenbogen's Concert;" "The Great Organ Prelude." The first is full of metaphysical mystery, done in Arabesque fashion; and the second a happy disquisition on art music. "Herr Regenbogen's Concert," which is reprinted from Putnams' Monthly when that Magazine was in its palmy days, is full of the very hues of the rainbow, and "The Great Organ Prelude," reprinted from Dwight's excellent Musical Journal, sets all the busts and caryatides on the Boston Organ into a discussion on Bach. This is admirably sustained. The volume is very appropriately dedicated to Longfellow, and in this dedication, confers as much honor as it derives from it. It is one of the most charming of books for a lover of art to while away an evening with.

[BORD]ER REMINISCENCES. By RANDOLPH B. MARCY, United States Army, Author of "The Prairie Traveller," "Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border," etc. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

General Marcy has compiled, in his "Border Reminiscences," a great number of hunting stories,—some very good, some very bad, some very new, and some very old. The book is in no sense a connected sketch of his life, as might be inferred from the title, but simply a repository of stories, some of which have reference to the army-campaigns on the border, but mostly of a miscellaneous character. Beyond furnishing a reader an occasional laugh, there is little in the book.

[MEMO]IR OF ULRIC DAHLGREN. By His Father, Rear Admiral DAHLGREN. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

The mournful record of the life and death of the brave young Dahlgren should always be cherished among the most precious souvenirs of the recent War of the Rebellion; and additional interest attaches to it from the fact that it was prepared by his father, and finished, after the latter's death, by his widow. Ulric Dahlgren takes his place in history by the side of Theodore Winthrop, Shaw, and other brave young heroes of the war, spotless in personal character, impetuous in disposition, and utterly careless of danger. Although he had not concluded the first year of his manhood, he had won a name for bravery which was recognized with honor throughout the entire North, and died in the noblest cause of humanity. Of his noble and daring attempt to rescue Union prisoners from Richmond, the cowardly manner in which he was killed by foes lurking in ambush, and the brutality which mutilated and buried his body, the reader is already aware. There was nothing in his brief life which might not be emulated by every young man. Pure in purpose, brave as a lion, gentle as a girl, an undaunted soldier, an accomplished gentleman, and a Christian man, his memory will always be cherished by every sincere friend of his country, and every admirer of what constitutes the truest manhood. The work is conducted, as far as possible, to the personal experiences of its distinguished subject, without touching upon history any further than is necessary thoroughly to understand young Dahlgren's military movements, and without offering any criticism upon the conduct of Union officers. There is no trace of the father visible, except in the intense love that he bore to his son, and the equally intense indignation he felt at his cowardly assassination and maltreatment after death, though these emotions frequently manifest themselves, as might have been expected, but always with a dignity of expression which is characteristic of the gallant father of a gallant son. There is no book more worthy a place in every young man's library, no book which should be read more frequently, save the Sacred Book itself, after whose rules and precepts of which the life of Ulric Dahlgren was modelled.

[CHE]RRY MAPLE LEAVES; OR, A SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY. By ABNER PERK. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

The manner of this volume is much better than the matter. It is elegantly bound, and printed upon finely-tinted paper. The engravings are admirably executed, and constitute the only important feature of the work. The story is simply illustrative of the very commonplace adventures of two wedded pairs who go off into the country for a vacation, and whose trials and tribulations are mainly told in a series of pictures ingeniously etched in maple leaves. There are a few really amusing pictures, but the most of them are dull, and derive their only merit from the very odd way in which they are made to suit the outlines of the leaf upon which they are engraved. The vignette on the title-page, representing a fierce dog in a cave, with his fore-paws resting upon an open volume lying just outside the entrance, is much the best thing in the book.

Books Received.

THE ... ONE. By Marie Sophie Schwartz. Translated from the Swedish by Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: W. B. Keen & Cooke. 1872.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. With Illustrations by George Cruikshank, John Leech, and H. K. Browne. DAVID COPPERFIELD. New York: D. Appleton. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

BOOK-KEEPING WITHOUT A MASTER. Being Lessons for Beginners, and Forms for Reference to Opening Book Accounts. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. 1872.

FRENCH SELF-TAUGHT. A New System, on the Most Simple Principles, for Universal Self-Tuition, with Complete English Pronunciation, and Every Word, Table of Coins, etc. By Franz Thimm. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. 1872.

FAIR TO SEE. A Novel. By Laurence W. M. Lockhart. New York: The American News Company. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

THE AUGUST STORIES. Hunter and Tom. By Jacob Abbott, Author of the "June Stories," "The Rollo Books," etc., etc. New York: Dodd & Mead. Chicago: W. G. Holmes. 1872.

Periodical Literature.

The Lakeside Monthly for February is quite local in its character, having, among other features, the commencement of a serial story illustrating Western life, called "Twenty Years Ago," by Professor Wheeler; a paper on "The People and the Railroads," of direct local value, by J. H. Raymond, Secretary of the State Railroad Commission; "Building Materials for the New Chicago," by Colonel Foster, in which its various kinds of stone are scientifically examined; and an excellent resume of what the Chicago Relief Society has accomplished, and the manner of its accomplishment, by Sidney Howard Gay. There are also several other noticeable articles in this number on miscellaneous topics, whose excellence indicates that our home magazine more than ever deserves success.

The American Church Review for January contains papers on "The Church of the Latin Colonies;" "Scientific Speculation vs. Scriptural Interpretation;" "Remarks on the ... Church;" "Deaconesses;" "Modern Thought in its Relation to the Person of the Lord Jesus Christ;" "Munificence in Giving—A Present View of the Times;" "The Changes in England During the Half Century;" "Regenerations in Baptism;" and "The Analysis of the Sunbeam."

"Wilfrid Cumbermede," George McDonald's last, and one of his most remarkable stories, has reached a fourth edition before a single copy has left the publisher's shelves. It has proved very popular in Scribner's Monthly, and now promises to have a great run in book-form.

The Catholic World for February, is as usual, intensely dogmatic and intensely readable. Its leading papers are "The Duties of the Rich in Christian Society;" "Popular Objections to Papal Infallibility;" "The Martyrs of Arcueil;" "The Cosmic Philosophy;" an attack upon "Executive Document No. 37" (a Congressional Document relative to certain charges against the Catholic Indian Missions); and the commencement of a new story by Mrs. Craven, entitled "Fleurange."

The Eclectic for February is embellished with a timely portrait, at full length, of Lord Lisgar, the present Governor-General of Canada, and in the letter-press the editor gives a brief sketch of his life. The number leads off with an admirable article from the Fortnightly Review on "Church and State in Italy;" this is followed by a fine biographical and critical sketch of "Samuel Taylor Coleridge;" and this in turn is followed by Matthew Arnold's lively sketch of "A Persian Passion Play." The gem of the number is Tennyson's new Idyl, "The Last Tournament," which is given entire.

The School Festival, devoted to new and fresh matter for school-exhibitions, has been received for January.

The new magazine, the City, published in New York, and sustained mainly by journalists of that city, has made its appearance, and more than confirms the promises made by its proprietors. It is made up with the utmost good taste, and even elegance, and its contents are full of literary promise. The opening paper is on "The best Portraits in Engraving," by Senator Sumner, and is accompanied by three copies of portraits from his private collection, done by the Albertype photograph process. It is one of the best, and certainly the most handsomely, illustrated article which has ever appeared in an American magazine. Mr. Greeley contributes an article on "The Centenary of American Exhibitions," which is devoted to a history of the great Industrial Exhibitions of the world; D. Randolph Kein writes on our relations beyond the Pacific; Colonel Knox on "Hotels," and J. E. Hilgard on "Tides;" William C. Wyckoff gossips under the head of "Nota Bena;" A. R. Spofford contributes a capital paper on "The American Humorists," profusely illustrated; Mr. A. C. Wheeler commences a serial story called "Water Won;" and there are several above the average poems by Stedman, Gage, and others. The editorial department and general make-up reflect great credit upon Colonel Miller, the editor; and the City starts off under full sail, and richly cargoed. We bespeak for it a successful voyage every month.

Holland is the paradise of periodicals, of which it has eight devoted to literature, seven to typography, eleven to medicine, five to mathematics, two to the woman question, five to political economy, and eighty to religion. But, while her periodicals are chiefly religious, the religion of other countries is mostly periodical.

The statement has gone the rounds of the press that Gail Hamilton has been engaged as one of the editors of Our Young Folks, which is an error. The popular writer known by that name has, however, been engaged to edit Wood's Household Magazine, a very successful periodical published at Newburgh, N. Y., in which capacity she will doubtless find ample scope for her bold and sparkling pen.

Dr. Henry M. Dexter, of the Congregationalist, is now in England, collecting materials for an exhaustive history of the New England Colonies, with special reference to the religious idea out of which the formation of the colonies grew.

Mr. Froude is to remain editor of Fraser's, and so will not come to the United States.

Colburn's New Monthly Magazine, which has been published for the last fifty years at 3s 6d., has yielded to the spirit of the age, and will hereafter be sold at 1s., like the Cornhill, Temple Bar, St. Paul's, The Argosy, Belgravia, Macmillan's, and The Gentleman's Magazine. The only literary monthlies in Great Britain now kept at the old high price, are Blackwood's, Fraser's, and the Dublin University Magazine.

Miss Thackerary's novel, entitled "Old Kensington," whereon she has been so long engaged, will begin with the year in the Cornhill, and will also appear in an American magazine, as the Athenæum tells us.

The venerably Princeton Review has joined hands with the Presbyterian Quarterly, which is but half as old, and the two now appear in one, as the Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review, edited by Drs. L. H. Atwater and Henry B. Smith, and published so longer by Scribner, but by J. M. Sherwood, 38 John street, New York.

A weekly organ of the American publishing trade is to be commenced this month in New York, under the title of the Trade Circular and Publishers' Bulletin. It will be under the editorial charge of Mr. F. Leypoldt, long known as an experienced publisher and editor. It will aim to bring up literary information of all kinds more nearly to the wants of the trade, by a weekly issue, than has ever yet been done. It will also give, beside full lists of all newly published or forthcoming books, a catalogue of new music, photographs, chromos, lithographs, and engravings; also, lists of all periodicals, and a complete directory of the trade.

A French writer, who gives his name as E. Vautier, imposes on the French public, and, what is worse, on the Revue des Deux Mondes, by contributing to that excellent periodical as original a serial story which turns out to be a translation from "The Double House," by the author of "John Halifax." Vautier shouldn't do so, or he will come to be written down Fauriex.

Literary Miscellany.

Joaquin Miller is reported to be writing a play.

—"The Battle of Dorking" has been dramatized for the London Alhambra.

—A statue of Dante has been "inaugurated" at Naples.

—The second volume of Prior Vaughan's "Life and Labors of S. Thomas, of Aquin" is nearly ready.

—Mr. Onslow Yorke, who has been writing the "Secret History of the 'International,'" is said to be Mr. Hepworth Dixon.

—Macmillan & Co. will shortly issue a translation of Dr. Carl Mendelssohn's account of his father's intercourse with Goethe.

—Shakspeare's "King John," the German version by Baron von Loen, has been brought out at Leipsic, where it was performed for the first time.

—Antonio Maschio, a Venetian gondolier, has published a little work on Dante's "Divina Commedia," which he dedicates to Prof. Alberto Errera, who has done so much in Venice in the cause of education.

—Herr Hartwig has published an answer, entitled "Schiller als Plagarius," and addressed to Professor Protonotari, defending Schiller from the charge of plagiarism brought against him in the Nuova Antologia.

—Whipple says Motley glows with noble rage as he writes; Prescott so writes as to make his readers glow with noble rage, while he himself seems imperturbably unconcerned and calm.

—The Spectator agrees with Bayard Taylor that "Faust" should be considered and studied as a whole; the second part is necessary to complete the story commenced in the first. It commends his translation.

—Emerson says that of all books depending purely upon their intrinsic excellence, Shakspeare is the one book of the world. Out of the circle of religious books he is the one unparalled mind.

—M. D. Landon, the "Eli Perkins" of the New York Commercial Advertiser, has been engaged to write the biography of Artemus Ward, by Carlton, the New York publisher.

—A Berlin letter announces the death of Dr. W. Haering, the celebrated German novelist, better known as "Willbald Alexis," who died in Arnstadt, Thuringia, Dec. 18, in the 73d year of his age.

—A handsomely-bound book without a single idea has been exhibited in London. Its contents are; "Thirty-three Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-five Ways of Spelling 'Scissors.'"

—Walt Whitman's office has been changed from the Attorney General's to the Solicitor General's Department. Whether this will effect any change for the better in his poetry, is not known.

—The private library of the late Richard Bentley, the well-known London publisher, which went the way of so many private libraries, under the hammer of the auctioneer, last month, contained many curious volumes. Among them were Bulwer's "Harold" in the original manuscript, bound in three quarto volumes; the "Logbook of Prince Rupert," and half a dozen of Cooper's novels, interleaved and with emendations in the author's hand.

—The publication of the ten volumes of the works of Senator Sumner is an undertaking of greater magnitude than at first supposed. When begun, two and a half years ago, it was thought by Mr. Sumner that four volumes would be ready for subscribers in as many months; but the work of revision, in which he is assisted by two eminent scholars, is a slow one, and the subscribers have as yet only received two volumes.

—The number of Dodges in the world of letters troubles the Independent, particularly the Mary Dodges, who, it says, ought to hold a convention. "First, there is Mary A., of Hamilton, our brilliant and belligerent 'Gail.' Next in the order of the alphabet comes Mary B., a poet of genial quality, whose 'Visions of Christmas Eve,' in our last number but one, was wrongly imputed to Mary E., the clever manager of the domestic department in Hearth and Home."

—Mr. Forster, by publishing his chivalrous panegyric on his friend Dickens, finds himself in one of those cauldrons of hot water which is the fate of all literary men who are forced, by their subjects, to run against the grain of the interests or reputation of others. Already his "Life of Dickens" is the best abused and most eagerly purchased book of the day; and already the champions of Dickens's early publishers are afield, and hotly engaged in proving Mr. Forster a libeller.

—A very valuable collection of American literary works existed at the Hotel de Ville of Paris. It comprised 12,000 volumes on scientific and literary matters, and a mass of official documents relative to the legislation of the various States of the Union. Placed in order, catalogued, and classified in one of the rooms of the school in the Rue Descamps, until they can be transferred to the new mairie, this valuable library escaped the general disaster of the Hotel de Ville.

—The latest publishers' war is that raging between the Routledges and the Appletons. "Lord Bantam" being the casus belli. The former pay "copy-right" to the author for America, and announce their intention to issue the author's edition as cheap as the rival one, "unto the end." The latter are doubtless practically advocating Mr. W. H. Appleton's view that international copyright should protect American houses. Meanwhile the difficulty is a new illustration of the need of definite legal settlement of the whole matter.

—The health of the Rev. William R. Alger, Boston, is improving. He sleeps well, eight hours out of the twenty-four, eats heartily, reads and walks out, and is sufficiently recovered to understand his delusions and to battle with every tendency to a fit of delusion that makes itself apparent. A letter has been received from Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Boston, denying the rumor that he had pronounced the case incurable. The prospects of complete recovery are excellent, but it is probable that it will not be advisable for him to resume literary labors to any great extent for a long time, if ever.

—A sale is announced as about to be made in Paris of the puppets or marionettes which the late M. Ponson du Terrail, the well-known romance writer, made use of when employed in composing the voluminous feuilletons for which he was so celebrated. These puppets, which represent the various characters of the author's different novels, are small dolls about one foot high; their faces were carved expressly for M. du Terrail's use, by M. Dollegus, a Swiss artist. These marionettes are divided into groups, each group bearing the name of the story in which the personages composing it played a part. For his great—in length, at least—work of "Rocambole" the author had no fewer than 282 puppets. It should, perhaps, be mentioned that the last work fills nearly a score of closely-printed volumes. M. Ponson du Terrail at one time contributed simultaneously five distinct novels to the feuilletons of five distinct journals in Paris; and it is not to be wondered at that he was driven to the use of mechanical contrivances in order to avoid confusing his plots. It is said that M. Paul Feval and M. Victorien Sardou employ the same plan.

CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

R. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.,
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE
TABLE CUTLERY,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND FINE
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
The Finest Assortment in Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
OFFICE,
338 West Madison-st.
(BRANCH OFFICE),
162 Twenty-second-st.

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO.

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO.,
Michigan-av., cor. Van Buren-st.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FIRST QUALITY RUBBER GOODS, of every description.
WOOL-SURFACE CLOTHING, waterproof and warm.
BOOTS, SHOES, HOSE, BELTING, &c.
DOMESTIC AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
In the Retail Department a lady will receive and fill ladies' orders.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS
AT
FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

FURS.

MINK FURS
AT
Great Bargains
BREWSTER, Furrier,
Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.,
State and Twentieth-sts.

TEAS.

Home Tea Co.
Cor. State and Twenty-second-st.,
Will be found a large stock of the finest qualities of TEAS, finest quality of JAPAN ever imported. Good run Tea, 50 cents per pound. Wholesale and retail. Country merchants would do well to call and examine. We employ no men to peddle our Teas from house to house. We keep no horses or wagons at the expense of consumers, but we can and will sell you Teas at less than you can purchase elsewhere. Come one, come all—a cup of Tea at your call.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY,
NOTRE DAME, IND.
The second session of twenty-eighth scholastic year will commence Thursday, Feb. 1. For catalogue, etc., address Rev. W. CORBY, Notre Dame, Ind.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
329 West Madison-st.,
OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.
CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF FIRST-CLASS
DRY GOODS
Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.
GREAT SACRIFICES IN
SILKS!
Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.
Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cachemires, &c., at prices unequalled.
Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.
Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.
Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.
Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.
Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.
PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.
The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.
Neat Black and White Dark Check Poplins at 12 1-2 cts. yard.
Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.
Assorted lot Plain Satteens and Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.
Felt Skirts, usual $3.50 quality for $1.75.
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.
Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.
Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.
Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.
Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.
Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.
Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.
Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.
Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.
Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!
11-4 White Bedspread, $1, worth $1.50.
Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.
Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.
Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.
Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.
Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.
Iron Frame do., 30 cts.
Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.
Gent's Underwear at sweeping reductions.
Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.
N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.
"BEST TO USE." "EASIEST TO SELL." S. M. Agents: It don't pay you to fight the best machine. Prove our claims. Get the agency and sell it.
Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers-st., N. Y.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES,** Of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1859.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

FRUIT.

ORANGES!
Just received, and for sale low:
200 boxes Valencia Oranges.
350 boxes Palermo Oranges.
By J. H. DIX,
Wholesale Fruit Dealer,
58 and 60 South Water-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK MAKING ALL THE YEAR.
CALDWELL'S HOT-AIR FURNACE OVEN and DRYING CARS, for drying Brick Tile, Whiting, Lumber, Staves, Fruit, Peat, and other articles. Bricks dried every day as fast as made, at all seasons, wet or dry. No bricks washed or lost by storms; no floors; no wheeling or making of unburnt brick; no angles or corners broken. 6,000,000 Brick dried in one medium Dryer the past season, and upward of 2,000 tons of Whiting in ONE oven.
J. K. CALDWELL, 1551 North Twentieth-st., Philadelphia.

VIEWS OF CHICAGO.

"Patent Combination" Views OF CHICAGO,
Showing the original buildings on one side, and ruins of same on the other. The best illustration of Chicago as it was and as it is, yet issued. Published and for sale by LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 300 West Randolph-st., near Carpenter. Also publishers of BARNARD'S "ARTISTIC" RUIN VIEWS, and dealers in Stereoscopes and Views of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!
THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,
50 and 100 yards spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce (for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAP-EST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letter warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.
SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 516 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!
ALSO WINTER-STRAINED
LARD OILS,
SIGNAL
AND MACHINERY OILS.
We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
141 Centre-st., New York,
BUILDERS IN IRON.
Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago,
169 WABASH-AV.

DRY GOODS.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
Irish Poplins.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.
Will, Wednesday, Jan. 31, open their Spring Importation of Japanese Silks and Irish Poplins, in selected styles and shades, large and choice assortment; Japanese Silks 75c. per yard; Irish Poplins $2.25. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of these popular goods last season, and the great demand for them, has induced them thus early to place them on sale.
State & Twentieth-sts.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COLLADAY, TROUT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 122 Michigan-av.,
AND
Nos. 24 and 26 Bank-st., Philadelphia,
Have now in stock a full line of
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
Of the very best Eastern Manufacturers, to which we invite the attention of the Jobbing Trade.

C. T. BROTHERS & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 28 North Halsted-st., offer for sale a fine lot of Apples. Also, a superior quality of Boiled Cider.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
Have Removed to the Brick Store
209 Michigan-av.,
(North of Congress-st., and near the Tremont House.)
And are receiving a full stock of new and desirable goods.
They have re-established their manufactory and can now fill orders for their popular custom made boots.

REMOVAL.
E. YEOMAN'S SPRING BED FACTORY, from 814½ West Lake-st. to rear of 291 and 293 Michigan-av., corner of Eldridge court, where he will be glad to see his old patrons, and is now ready to fill all orders promptly. The Bed has been fully tested by the public for five years, and has given perfect satisfaction. All work warranted. For sale by all Furniture and Bedding dealers. Orders from country dealers will receive prompt attention.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.
DIRECTORS.
Jarvis Slade, Thomas P. Eldridge, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.; Samuel B. Dana, Upham, Tucker & Co.; Cornelius N. Bliss, John S. & Eben Wright & Co.; M. P. Hunt, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.; Walter H. Lewis, Lewis Brothers & Co.; Edward M. Townsend, Townsend & Yale; Jacob Wendell, J. C. Howe & Co.; S. S. Fisher; James Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel); Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder; George F. Victor, F. Victor & Achelis; Bryce Gray, James F. White & Co.; Edward E. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.; Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati); Henry Almy, Almy & Co.; Wm. Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.; Jesse Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.; William P. Brintnall.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, of BUTLER & CO.,
167 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, government, and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Updike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHACE & ABELL,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate,
Offer improved and unimproved property in each section of the city and in Hyde Park. They will give careful attention to business and invite the patronage of parties having real estate which they wish sold. Taxes paid, money loaned on good security, and rents collected.
OFFICE: 326 Wabash-st.
Purchase money mortgages wanted by CHACE & ABELL.

L. C. WHITFORD & CO.,
201 West Washington-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Paper and Envelopes,
including a large variety of
PRINTERS' STOCK,
now being received.

KEELY & KIRWIN,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Merchants,
299 & 301 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

JOHN A. LOMAX,
14 and 16 Charles-place, between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., manufacturer of SODA AND MINERAL WATERS, dealer in Bottled Ale, Porter, Lager, and Pure Cider. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Wheeling, West Virginia, Draught Ale. Thanking my old friends and customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I would inform them and all others that want a good and pure article that I am now ready at my old place (14 and 16 Charles place) to fill all orders with promptness and despatch.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

WANTED.

JOB COMPOSITORS!
Three STRICTLY COMPETENT JOB MEN can have permanent "sits," and ONLY THOSE need apply.
SPALDING & CO., 103 Canal-st.

Business Partner Wanted,
In a Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment in Cincinnati, Ohio, having the VERY BEST class of trade in the city; the dressmaking established ten years. This is an excellent opportunity for a practical business lady that understands managing either of the departments, as the present owner finds it impossible to attend properly to both. For particulars and references address MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, Post Office Box 2180, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN.
$50,000 in sums to suit, on good business property.
D. COLE & SON,
Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FREAR STONE.

FREAR STONE!
The Best Building Stone.
Makes the Most Beautiful Fronts.
Is Fire-Proof.
Is Frost-Proof.
Will Stand More Pressure than Natural Stone.
The FREAR STONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY is now prepared, with ample facilities and an efficient corps of skilled artizans, to execute promptly any orders for their unrivalled stone.
We will make anything your architect can ask for, at prices far below natural stone, and a much finer class of work than any stone-cutter can make. Skeptics and unbelievers are invited to examine and test for themselves. Visitors will be received and treated with all courtesy at our Works, foot of Thirty-seventh-st.
IRA Y. MUNN, President.
WILLIAM E. SMITH, Vice President and Superintendent.
J. R. DICKINSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

Adjusting & Collecting Agency
OF
T. L. MILLER,
OFFICES:
45 South Desplaines-st., 374 Wabash-av.
Persons having claims against insolvent Insurance Companies that are in the hands of Receivers and Assignees, should see that they are properly before such officers.
I shall leave for the East the coming week, and visit each Company against which I have claims—
To see that the claims are properly before the officers;
To ascertain the ability of each Company;
And to learn, so far as I can, as to the management.
Claims placed in my hands will receive my personal attention.
Charges will be 1 per cent on amount collected.
I will take claims against such companies as are offering compromises, at a per cent on net amount above the offers made.
T. L. MILLER.

INSURANCE.
The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs.
CHAS. A. LATON.
Jan. 21, 1872.

Republic, State, Lumberman's, Putnam, German, Aurora, Irving, Garden City, and City Fire of Hartford,
Certificates, Policies, and Claims for unearned Premiums bought at the lowest cash price, by
H. S. DIETRICH, 66 West Madison-st., up stairs.

INSURANCE.
WANTED—Policies and claims against the Lamar, People's, Republic, Occidental and Putnam Insurance Companies for cash. Apply to JAMES BAXTER & CO., 56 Central Union Block.

State Insurance Co.
This Company has passed into bankruptcy. We will still buy adjusted claims and policies.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

German Insurance Co.,
Of Cleveland. We will buy adjusted claims and policies for cash.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO. CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
W. D. GIBSON, Manager.
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 190 Lake-st.
Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
CARD.
In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.
Window and Door Caps,
Belt Courses, Cornices,
Brackets, Chimney Tops,
Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c
CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,
Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

GUNS, RIFLES,
Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,
Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top fastening breech loader.
All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention.
E. E. EATON, 724 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 181 Lake-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON BEDSTEADS
At the Factory, southwest corner of Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Dealers liberally dealt with. Supply on hand.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.
First-class Clyde-built steamers from New York to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, &c., sailing every Wednesday and Saturday. Extra steamers when required. Accommodations are unsurpassed. Tickets granted to and from all parts of Europe. Cabin, from Chicago, $97 and $87 currency. Express trains from Chicago and steerage, $46. Drafts at lowest rates, and through bills lading granted with quick despatch. Apply, for further information, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av.
J. WARRACK, General Manager.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
STILLBURG & DENNIS, Architects and Superintendents, 215 South Clark-st., are prepared to make Designs, FULL Details, Specifications, and superintend such work as may be entrusted to them, on reasonable terms.

CORRUGATED IRON.
Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO., Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

TAGS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Hibben & Co. having dissolved by limitation, Wm. E. Maddux, Cincinnati, Ohio, withdrawn, withdrawal to date from Jan. 1, 1872. Business will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners under old firm name.
GEO. HIBBEN, Chicago.
LEWIS MADDUX, New York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Jan. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock m., Feb. 12, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned, to the posts and places above mentioned; the proposals for shipments from points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000 (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement. Said sum to be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A.,
C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Beef and Mutton, on Hoof or Block, in Arizona.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each duplicate of the bid, will be received by the undersigned, at this office (No. 702 Market street, San Francisco, California), until 12 o'clock m. THURSDAY, February 29, 1872 (when they will be opened), for the supply and delivery, live or slaughtered, at each and every one of the military posts now or hereafter established in Arizona Territory, of all the beef and mutton that may be required for the troops stationed thereat, during the year commencing July 1, 1872. Proposals to express prices in United States paper-note currency. The supply will probably require about

2,000 BEEVES AND 1,000 WETHERS

Copies of the present contract and of the last previous one, with detailed instructions to bidders, upon which proposals should be based, can be obtained at this office, and from the Commissaries at the following places, viz: Yuma Depot, Tucson, and Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory; Santa Fe, New Mexico; San Antonio, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; and Portland, Oregon.

Proposals will be received for one or any number of posts.

As guarantee that the contract will be executed if awarded, no bid will be considered without an accompanying deposit of $5,000 currency, or the official certificate of the Commissary at one of the above designated places that such deposit has been received by him.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved of accepting or rejecting any bid as may be deemed best for the interest of the United States.

M. D. L. SIMPSON,
Lieut. Col., A. C. G. S.
Office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Cal., November 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 119, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large lot of ordnance and ordnance stores will be sold at public sale at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

The list of articles is too varied for mention, but some of the principal items are as follows:

Three 3-inch wrought iron rifled guns.
Five travelling forges (field).
Nine siege-gun carriages and battery wagons.
Thirty-four sets of harness, and a large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
538 carbines, principally Smith's, Merrill's, and Burnside's.
4,000 rifled muskets, foreign manufacture.
100 Springfield rifled muskets.
275 Springfield muskets, smooth bore.
670 Starr's revolvers; calibre, .44.
130 revolvers, assorted.
Nearly all the Starr's revolvers, and about two-thirds of the other arms, are in fair order.
12,000 cap pouches; 10,000 waist belts; 2,600 bayonet scabbards; 8,000 cartridge box and belt plates; 35,000 musket and pistol appendages, and an assortment of other accoutrements and appendages.
234,000 metallic cartridges (Spencer's); calibre, 52; good and new.
300,000 percussion caps (musket).
51 artillery elevating screws; 1,000 old shovels; 200 picks; 180 scythes and snaths; cartridge paper; horse medicines; worn and broken tools for carpenters, machinists, and blacksmiths; and 4,250 files—require recutting.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent cash on day of sale; remainder on delivery of stores.

Printed catalogues can be obtained by application to the undersigned, and at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*6:00 a m	*9:20 p m
Fast New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	10:45 a m
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*9:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*9:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*10:45 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.
On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Springfield Express	*9:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	7:00 p m	*7:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
DEPOT—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts.
TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	4:15 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:45 a m
Night Express	*10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*4:15 p m

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.
UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*4:30 p m
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	*6:00 p m	*4:30 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. ¶Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts.
Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	5:40 a m	8:00 p m
Special New York Express	9:00 a m	6:20 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Offices in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:45 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:45 p m
Burlington Passenger	*3:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Galena Passenger	*4:45 p m	*8:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:45 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*1:50 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	*7:40 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*12:15 p m	*5:30 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s Office, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	9:00 a m	5:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	4:00 p m	9:30 a m

Chicago & North-western Railway.
Ticket Office—81 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*9:45 a m	*4:30 p m
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific night express	*9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:45 a m	*3:45 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee express	*5:00 p m	*7:30 p m
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Green Bay	*9:30 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	9:00 p m	[illegible]
Mail	5:00 a m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:50 p m	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
LUCILLE WESTERN
EVERY EVENING.
Commencing Monday, Feb. 5, in her original version of
EAST LYNNE; EAST LYNNE; EAST LYNNE; EAST LYNNE;
Or, The Elopement.
In active preparation her entirely NEW PLAY, entitled the
MENDICANT;
Or, Stricken Blind.
Friday, BENEFIT OF MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
Saturday, GRAND EAST LYNNE MATINEE.
Box book now open. Seats secured six days in advance without extra charge.

Charlotte Cushman
IN AN EVENING WITH
Shakspeare and other Poets!
THURSDAY EVENING,
Union Park Congregational Church.
TICKETS NOW FOR SALE.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Horton's, 839 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Strehl's Drug Store, 56 West Madison-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
THE LINGARDS.
A Pretty Piece of Business! Lingard's Sketches! and Little Toddlekins!
Friday—Benefit of ALICE DUNNING (Lingard).
Saturday—FAREWELL LINGARD MATINEE.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
FIRST WEEK OF MARK HUGHES.
Under the Lamp Post! Under the Lamp Post! Great Railroad Collision. The Stock Yard Dummy Off the Track. Obeying Orders. The Picnic Skirmishers.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the great sensational artists HARRIGAN AND HART.
In active preparation, the grand allegorical picture of PROGRESS.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
LAST WEEK!
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872. Immense success of the MODEL TROUPE,
Manning's Minstrels!
In new acts, songs, ballads, burlesques, etc.
LAST MANNING MATINEE, Saturday, Feb. 3.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
The management takes pleasure in announcing, for positively this week only, an engagement with
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
Who will appear in Fred G. Maeder's highly sensational drama HELP, entirely re-written and re-arranged and with the introduction of entirely new scenery by Farren, and novel mechanical effects by Barstows, makes it the most attractive of all modern dramas.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
Every evening until further notice, the great Comedy of the age
TRUE AS STEEL!
Glorious Farce of the
OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

DR. R. LUDLAM
Will deliver his popular Lecture on "HYSTERICS"
At the Hahnemann Medical College, 287 and 289 Cottage Grove-av., at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING. Admittance free. The public are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
500 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

253 West Randolph-st.
Second-hand FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND CROCKERY, at auction, on Thursday Morning, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, at store, 253 West Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Thursday's Sale.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.,
At auction, on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Special Auction Sale,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 9½ a. m., by GEORGE P. GORE & CO., cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av., of
FURNITURE,
Oilcloth, Carpets, 100 Rustic Window Shades, 25 doz. Shovels, 100 Mirrors, and 30 crates Crockery in open lots.

Large and Attractive Sales.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 9 1-2 a. m., of
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND RUBBERS.
On THURSDAY, Feb 1, at 9 1-2 a. m., of
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 9 1-2 a. m., of
Household Goods,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAIRS, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

8,000,000 School Rewards.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth-av., Chicago, Publisher of School, Government, and Miscellaneous School Rewards, has just closed a contract with H. Stradley & Co., of 127 Nassau-st., New York, for over eight millions of beautiful Lithograph Rewards for his Spring trade.

New Chamber of Commerce,
From the Architects' plan. Fine card, cabinet, and 8x10 photographs, at 20 cents, 40 cents, and $1 respectively. Postpaid at same rate. Published and for sale by LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 300 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

Stethescopes,
Crutches, Trusses, Supporters, Ear Trumpets. BLISS & TORREY, 28 Market-st. Druggists' Sundries and Surgical instruments.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale dealer in
Cheap Watches and Jewelry,
24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1848.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
80x125 on West Jackson, No. 443, with good two-story frame building containing 10 rooms, besides laundry, store-room and closets. Has all modern improvements. Will exchange for business property. C. B. COBB, 200 State-st.

STAR FOUNDRY.
217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railing and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Vases, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.
G. M. C. BRACKETT.

German Black Lead,
In port and to arrive, 200 casks Double Hammer Amelia Brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 172 Forsyth-st., New York.

TO EXCHANGE.
80x125 on West Jackson, between Throop and Loomis; has stone foundation, and water, gas and sewer ready to connect; valued at $8,000. Will exchange for business property in burnt district and pay difference in lime or cash. Don't wish high-priced property. C. B. COBB, 200 State-st.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.
22 WABASH-AV. | Chicago.
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST. |
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

GONE TO HIS REST.

Death of John G. Gindele, County Clerk of Cook County.

Brief Biographical Sketch--The Career of an Exemplary Man.

A Special Meeting of the County Commissioners to be Held To-Day.

The announcement of the death of Mr. John G. Gindele, County Clerk of Cook County, at his residence in Lake View, yesterday morning, will be received by our readers with genuine sorrow. There are few among us who will be more keenly missed than this man, whose kindly disposition and quiet, unostentatious life have endeared him to all who knew him far more than can generally be boasted by servants of the people. He was a man who never sought a conspicuous position, but accepted the responsibility of more exalted and exalted office in the county at the request of the people, and filled each with an integrity and ability which defied the assaults of the most rabid and pitiless of his political enemies. Mr. Gindele has not been blessed, during the past few weeks, with the enjoyment of particularly vigorous health, but nothing serious was apprehended of his ailment. He appeared not to be very well, but this appearance was attributed to a heavy cold which he had been unable to shake off since the commencement of the year. On Sunday afternoon last he was seized with a severer attack of inflammation of the bowels which completely prostrated him, confining him to his bed. He suffered acute pain during the whole of the night, and no improvement appeared in his symptoms. His absence from the office on Monday excited some comment, but no anxiety appeared to be felt as to the final result. On Monday at noon he began to sink rapidly, and at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, on the fifty-eighth anniversary of his birthday, he breathed his last. His death is a loss to the city and the county, and as long as honesty and integrity are respected as virtues, the name of John G. Gindele will never be mentioned without a tribute to those qualities which he conspicuously possessed.

Mr. Gindele was born Jan. 30, 1814, in the city of Rewebaurg, Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany. His father was a manufacturer of paper, but was drafted to serve in the war of liberation against the French, entered France with the allies, and died there in 1816 from wounds received in action. His mother married again a man named J. A. Muller, commission merchant, who had served under Napoleon I. in 1813, and had participated in the disastrous retreat from Moscow. The fruit of the second marriage was three girls and one boy. Mr. Muller was not wealthy, but provided, as far as he was able, for his step-son, and treated him with exemplary affection.

John G. Gindele entered the public schools of his native town, where he was always at the head of his class. At the years of age he was removed to the Latin school and at 10 was admitted to the higher classes. Here, also, he took the highest rank, being the youngest in the department. His progress in his studies led his parents to designate him for the Church, and his inclinations were in an entirely different direction. He had early exhibited an unusual talent for stone-cutting and engraving, and the surroundings of his home were well adapted to the development of his genius. As his step-father began to realize his aptitude for these pursuits, he gradually gave up the idea of devoting him to the Church, and encouraged him as far as he could in the pursuit of the more congenial occupation of carving.

For three years John Gindele served as an apprentice in the stone-cutting establishment at Lindau, on Lake Constance, under a skilled master, and then began to travel, with all the time he could acquire both a practical and theoretical knowledge of the builder's art. At the expiration of this period he was declared a journeyman, and in distinguished circumstances. His employer gave him his journeyman's certificate, that he might support his family. Gindele went home and worked with zeal to accomplish this end. The consequence was that he began to be employed by parties of his devotion in an increased superiority over his fellows. His plans and models, many of which came before the city authorities, attracted universal admiration. Through the influence of the city he was enabled to study at the Engineers' and Architects' Establishment of Munich during the summer, he worked on some of the most important buildings, and saved money enough to pay the expenses of the winter session. His talents and diligence attracted the notice of the Government, and was sent by them, at the age of 21 years, to Kiesingen, to take charge of public works then in course of erection. He found in the colonnades, and an elegant stone arched bridge, where he married Miss Louise Herschmann. He then became superintendent of the work on the canal connecting the Main with the Danube. In December, 1838, he was appointed City Engineer of Schweinfurt, a position which he held for 14 years. The canals here, and the management of the water power, were in the crude style of the middle of the fifteenth Century, and their improvement and amplification according to the principles of three hundred years later, was due to John G. Gindele. He remained here only twelve years.

During the Revolution of 1848-49, Mr. Gindele stood on the side of the Democratic party, and for the unity of the German Empire. When the Parliament at Frankfort was dissolved, and the so-called Rump Parliament, or Parliament of Stuttgardt, appealed to the people for aid, Mr. Gindele was very active in sending forward five hundred men, well armed, from Schweinfurt. The insurrection was a failure, and he was forced to emigrate with his family, consisting of his wife, four sons and one daughter. He settled in Wisconsin, where he lost everything, and removed to Chicago in July, 1849, leaving his family for a while in Milwaukee, with several friends. Unable to find work, as he spoke the English language, Mr. Gindele was at a great disadvantage. He obtained employment at the marble-yard at the northern part of N. S. Shuman, on Lake street, for the small remuneration of $1.50 a day. His first job was the carving, on the front of Shuman's block, on Lake street, on Clark street, between Lake and Randolph streets, nearly opposite where the Sherman House stood. Mr. Gindele's leisure hours, and those after this he cut all the carving work for the four-tripic windows of the South Side reservoir on Chicago avenue. His dexterous connection with the water supply of the city that the future had in store for him. As his familiarity with the work increased, he was employed as draughtsman, and subsequently became Superintendent of the Illinois Stone Dressing Company, having in charge the cut stone for some of the most important buildings erected in the city up to 1859, and conducting the business most ably. In 1859 the Company produced its business and Mr. Gindele commenced a stone yard for himself, and contracted for several buildings, the most important of which was the south wing and tower of the Chicago University.

In 1861, the Board of Public Works being created by an Act of the Legislature, he was elected Commissioner from the South Division for the term of six years, during four of which he was President of the Board. At the expiration of the term he was re-elected, and retained the position of President until 1867, when he resigned. As a member of the Board of Public Works, he was also one of the Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. During the time he held this position a number of the Board's most grand and public improvements were achieved. It was while he was President of the Board that the Lake Tunnel, the admiration of the world--was begun and completed, while the magnificent buildings connected with it, now somewhat shorn of their beauty, were first projected and then organized. The responsibility of this great undertaken rested wholly with the Board, and was carefully considered to be presented with any difficulty, and on a very economical scale. Mr. Gindele also designed the plan for the Washington-street tunnel, which was likewise a large manufactory issue. This work he did during evenings, so as not to neglect his official business.

In 1867, after a hard effort to clear the city and county offices of the crowd of barnacles who had fastened themselves securely upon every available position, the office of County Clerk on an honest County Clerk fell upon Mr. Gindele. The rampant efforts of the barnacles, and the irrepressible conflict which ensued between them and Mr. Gindele, by a large majority, are matters of history familiar to every one. Since that time, until the day of his death, Mr. Gindele has labored for the best interests of the county, ably and honorably, and has kept his record fresh and untarnished. His single public mistake,

[illegible] since the fire, he had determined to go to work and contribute his efforts toward rebuilding the city, and, in company with his sons, busied went into the work, the results of which he was destined never to behold.

In 1868 the Government of Schweinfurt requested Mr. Gindele to send a plan for an important change on the river main, having for its object the improvement of navigation and the extension of manufacturing facilities. He did as requested. The plan was adopted, and the authorities expressed their admiration by presenting him with a gold medal, engraved in the old German colors, ornamented with a silver double-headed eagle, and containing views of the principal points in the city and vicinity. The gift was accompanied by an exceedingly complimentary letter.

Mr. Gindele leaves behind him three sons, of whom three served honorably in the army, and one daughter, all of whom are now in the city. During his public life he was married twice, lost wife, and died, though not absolutely poor, not much richer, pecuniarily, than when he commenced life.

The funeral will occur at 1:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, from his residence at Lake View. In consequence of the sad occurrence, a special meeting of the County Commissioners has been called, to be held in the County Treasurer's office at 11 o'clock this morning.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Temperance Meeting in Evanston.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Evanston was held at the Methodist Church, on Monday evening, to endorse the new temperance law. The Rev. J. Bann, and Messrs. E. A. Gage and C. Williams were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. That did so, with the unanimous result, the report being unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the citizens of Evanston, in mass meeting, are highly gratified with the action of our State Legislature in passing the new Temperance law, and that we regard it as one of the most beneficial of restricting liquors the legal means of defense ever enacted.

Resolved, That the special acknowledgments of the meeting are due to those honorable members who manfully carried the bill through, and especially to Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, the Governor, in so promptly returning the Temperance bill with the official signature, has given new evidence of his devotion to the best interests of the people.

Resolved, That, as citizens, we will do all in our power to aid in the new Temperance law by personal influence, and earnestly request our Legislature to give several more important legislation in the interests of the people of this Commonwealth.

A Railroad Burglary.

Charles Williams is 21 years of age, and looks for his living by stealing. He thinks hard work, and pay, if business for good clothes. The cold weather impelled him, yesterday afternoon, to enter a protected cabboose on the Northwestern Railroad, and steal therefrom a suit of clothing. The thief entered through a window and was preparing to make his retreat through the same aperture when he was captured by a

[illegible] winds and rising temperature will prevail very generally with us during the day. Partly cloudy weather will probably prevail on the lakes. Southerly winds will veer to the northeast and east with cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and possibly rain from the Alabama coast westward.

OHIO.

Formal Opening of the Cincinnati Cotton Exchange Rooms.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.--The Cotton Exchange, for which handsome accommodations have been provided in connection with the Chamber of Commerce, was formally opened to-day in the presence of a large number of business men. The rooms were tendered by the Chamber, and in recognition of the obligation, the Exchange prepared a splendid collation, to which all the members of the Chamber of Commerce were invited.

Charles W. Hoffman, President of the Chamber, on opening the ceremonies, explained the nature of the common organization, that by its constitution every member of the Chamber was a member of the former, and that it was really a department of the Chamber. He said the cotton trade had no market a bearing on the trade and interest of the world that it was entitled to pre-eminence among all commodities of the earth.

Mr. Adolph Frankenstein, President of the Cotton Exchange, alluded to the rapid growth of the cotton trade in this city. Fourteen years ago the only house engaged in this trade here had a clean-desk. It is an unprofitable. Last year the sales here reached $4,000,000, and the rights of this branch of trade exceed those of any other staple. He believed, with a proper increase of capital, and a Southern railroad, that the City of Cincinnati would trade would equal that of Atlantic ports. In conclusion, he extended the hospitalities to the merchants, several hundred of whom were on the floor, and the company was then feasted, and a few brief speeches made at the close. The Exchange is now fully inaugurated with the same means in the shape of reports, samples, etc., for the accomplishment of its purpose.

Telegraphic Brevities.

--The Ohio Supreme Court has declared the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill unconstitutional.

--The Wisconsin railroads blocked by snow on the home can be built for. The Saratoga train due at Madison at noon on Monday arrived at daylight yesterday. The Portage train due on Monday afternoon arrived yesterday afternoon.

--A man named John Ohurra committed suicide in Joliet, yesterday, by shooting himself with a shot gun. The shot took effect in his heart, causing instant death. The deceased was a temperate man, and leaves a wife and six children in very destitute circumstances.

--A Halifax dispatch says the opinion prevails that the Dominion Government will accept the Treaty of Washington. It is known that a large majority in Parliament is in favor of it.

--The probabilities are that Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, will shortly issue a call for an extra session of the Legislature during March, to reapportion the State into Congressional Districts under the new law.

--The water-works question at Fort Wayne was defeated yesterday by a vote of 565 against and, to 168 in favor of their construction. As had been anticipated, the 1,679 Fourth property-owners and taxpayers were out in full force and voted solid against the project.

--On Monday night Frank Grice, city editor of the Indianapolis *News*, shot Charles Whitehead, city editor of the *Times*. Both had previously indulged in newspaper personalities, and Whitehead sought the former in all evening, and finally found him at the *News* office, and, in the darkness, grappled with him. Grice finally drew a derringer, and shot Whitehead in the left breast. The latter will be laid up a month. Grice gave himself up, and was released on bail.

--Fulton, of the St. Johns case, has refused the challenge of Hyde, of Halifax, to row at Bedford Basin or Kennebeccasis. Instead, he proposes Springfield, Mass., Brown's course, for which prize he published the testimonial in full. That case ended in a farce, and all because of your newspapers and the odious jury law. I should like to oblige you very much, but you see the situation in which I am placed. By allowing you to publish it I simply am placed.

The flexible marble slab is still on exhibition at Wheeling, the number of visitors being daily on the increase. In order to guard against too curious handling of the slab, Mr. Holliday has set it in a casing of wood, which, however, does not prevent its very motion when shaken. For several weeks before it was brought to Wheeling it was exposed to all sorts of weather--rain, and snow, and freezing. It is now thoroughly dried, and, though it has been shaken by two or three thousand hands, and by some of them very roughly, it has not a crack or a break. Mr. H. has refused an offer of $500 for the slab; also, several tempting inducements to visit other cities with the slab.

--Mr. Ward Cambridge, Vt., is the owner of a singular fowl. It is a cross between a Brahma cock and a guinea hen. The spotted feathers are mixed about equally with the white, the bird is larger than the others of his flock, and has a different head, as well as differing in every other respect, and its voice is harsh and discordant in the extreme.

MARRIED.

BARROWS--COLE--At Medway, Mass., Jan. 22, by Mr. Thomas Barrows, of this city, and Miss Ella A. Cole, of Medway, Mass.

PFEIFFER--SALZER--On Jan. 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. P. Bond, Mr. Chas. Pfeifer and Miss A. M. Salzer, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DANFORTH--In this city, Jan. 29, at the residence of his son, 309 West Madison-st., Rev. B. Danforth, (formerly of Boston, Mass.,) aged 87 years.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

GINDELE--At Lake View, on Jan. 30, 1872, from the consumption of the bowels, after an illness of two days, John George Gindele, County Clerk, aged 57 years 11 months and 7 days.

Funeral Thursday, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence on Halsted-st., north of Nellis-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, Carpets, Stoves, etc., can find ready sale for the same by calling on or addressing J. H. PIKE, Furniture Repairer, packed and shipped, and sold on commission, at private sale, and auction sales every Saturday. J. H. PIKE, Agent and Auctioneer, 734 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN, A LARGE SIZE Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine. Can be seen at our office. SAYIN, DILLMAN & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE--20,000 POUNDS OF MERKET POWDER. Bids will be received for one week. Government goods. Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Westernrailway.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN MODERN LANguages, music, mathematics, and railroad engineering, by A. BELLEVAIRE, 77 Lasalle-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE--RED AND WHITE BRICK at lowest market rates; can be seen on cars. H. BISSELL, 61 West Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY W. J. ONAHAM, 54 CENTRAL Union Building, northwest corner Madison and Market streets.

WEST RANDOLPH-ST.--30 feet front, with four-story and basement brick dwelling, near corner Madison.

SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.--Two three-story and basement brick dwellings, near corner Madison, on accessible portion of the city. Corner ground, or light manufacturing establishment. Will sell one or both.

WEST JACKSON-ST.--80x186½ ft east of Ashland-av.

PEORIA-ST.--84x125 ft north of Van Buren-st.

CANAL-ST.--100 feet with improvements, dwelling, etc., not the corner. Cheap and Liberal terms--50 ft×120 (unimproved), southeast corner Twenty-fifth-st.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.--Between Throop and Loomis-sts., cottage and lot, 24×125 ft.

TAYLOR-ST.--Corner Loomis, brick dwelling house and lot, 57×125 ft lot, north west corner Centre-av.

SANGAMON-ST.--Two two-story and basement marble front dwellings, near Van Buren-st.

SOUTH CLARK-ST.--82x120 ft, east front, south of Jackson-st.

NORTH STATE-ST.--47x86 ft, northeast corner of Pearson-st. 50x120 ft, between Superior st. and Chicago-av.

BRIDGEPORT.--124x120 ft, southeast corner of Larrabee-st.

SUPERIOR-ST.--32x100 ft, southeast corner Chas.st.

BLUE ISLAND-AV., near corner of Eleventh-st., 25x170 ft, fronting on both Blue Island and Western-avs.

CENTRE-AV., southwest corner of Clayton-st., 100x170 ft, fronting on both Centre and Taylor-sts.

LOOMIS-ST., near Henry-st., two lots 24x124 ft each.

Cottages and barns for sale on Ashland-av., Robey-st., Fulton-st., Superior-st., and Sophia-st.

ELM-ST.--40x100 ft, south front; just east of Dearborn-st. Will sell cheap.

STATE-ST., south of Peck court.--32x150, west front, north of Harmon court.--66x150, west side of Michigan-av., between Hobby and Hoyne, 30x130.

FOR SALE--IN BURNT DISTRICT--60x176 ft, Michigan-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts.; 60x250 ft, on Adams-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; 60x125 ft on State-st., opposite old Palmer House; $1,500 per foot.

70x70 ft on Jackson st., betw en State-st. and Wabash-av.; $600 per foot.

Marble front house No. 907 Michigan-av., similar to the above; $17,000.

Brick house, stone trimmings, No. 908 Indiana-av., lot 57x158; easy terms; $32,000.

H. H. HONORE, Jr.
Room 3, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE--GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Dudley, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Sheridan and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 8 per cent. Advanced in price, though such lots make good double for value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 672 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE--COTTAGE, NO. 190 SOUTH HALsted-st., $600.

Store, No. 30 North Desplaines-st., $1,000.

Store, No. 30 West Lake-st., $2,000.

House, No. 152 Burnside-st., $1,500.

House, No. 159 Fourth-av., $2,500.

House, No. 79 Henry-st., $4,000.

CULVER & HOVEY, 108 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE--MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN MONroe and Adams-sts., 60x160 ft. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN MONroe and Adams-sts., 60x160 ft. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--MADISON-ST., NORTHEAST CORner of Union Park, 91x196 ft. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 25x165 feet. Price, $30 per foot. Terms easy. C. G. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--FRANKLIN-ST., NORTHWEST corner of Madison, 23x180 feet. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--LANGLEY-ST., NEAR ELLIS Park, two-story and basement brick houses and lots; large and valuable improvements. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--WEST RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR May, 2-story and basement brick house and lot. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE--A STORY MARBLE FRONT house, and lot. House cost $6,000. Price $3,500. This is a bargain, as it is rented for $420 per year, for $12,000 in the spring. J. S. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE IN a very desirable neighborhood; Fullerton-av., near Clybourn-av. Lot 50×150 feet; house is new, has all improvements, and will be sold on easy terms. Also, choice building lots on North Dearborn-av. for sale, Superior and other streets. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 204 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--WE HAVE GOOD MARBLE FRONT and other dwellings, ranging from $10,000 to $75,000. Purchasers please call at 374 Wabash-av. A. & L. S. PIERCE.

FOR SALE--CALUMET-AV., A FINE MARBLE front residence, near Twenty-third-st. A New York party, who has received $10,000 coupon bonds belonging to the Boyleston Bank. At different times afterwards Glover gave him $40,000 or so, coupon bonds from the Boyleston, some of which were coupons and others registered.

--Octavio Pavy, the young Frenchman who proposes to visit the North Pole by Behring's Straits, Siberia, and Nova Zembla in two or three days in constitution with Captain Silas Bent in relation to his voyage. The Union Pacific Railroad having kindly tendered Monsieur Pavy will go to New Orleans, and thence to San Francisco by the Isthmus route. He will leave the latter place early in March, and proceed to Petrozavodsk, where he will complete his outfit, and finally embark on his little raft for the Polar Sea.

The Lumber Business.

A rare chance. By reference to an advertisement in an another column, it will be seen that William Hendiam Jr., offers for sale not only his extensive lumber business in Albany, N. Y., but also his horses, carts, &c.; also his beautiful residence No. 106 Colonie street, and a two-story dwelling, with brick basement, on Morton street. The object of Mr. Hendiam in selling out is the fact that he is about to remove to Chicago, where he intends joining a capitalist in opening one of the largest lumber yards in the city. For twenty years the lumber house of Mr. Headiam has existed and prospered in the city of Albany, and there is no reason why it should not continue to do so in the hands of some live man. It is a rare chance to go into business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. W. Dickerson, of Jasper, Mo., has a gun seven feet and four inches in length.

--The silver mines of Georgetown, Col., have recently received $30,000 from the smelting works at Black Hawk, in return for ores treated in twelve days.

--Work is to be speedily resumed at the Wadsworth Iron Works, Buffalo, the Lehigh Coal Company having purchased them. The mortgage bonds of the works amounted to $683,000, the accrued interest carrying the sum to $740,000, due in from five to twenty years.

--The New Orleans *Republican* of Jan. 26 says: "During all day yesterday, and until midnight last night, there was a silver covering on every branch and twig of trees and shrubbery, on the telegraph wires, and roofs and galleries of public and private buildings. Many trees were broken down by the weight of their crystal adornments, and many others, especially of the spruce and fir species, were uprooted. The sight was beautiful, but the damage fearful."

--The *Illustrated Australian News* says that a photographer at Clunes has succeeded in producing photographs enamelled upon copper. These are said to combine beauty with almost absolute indestructibility.

--At Memphis, on Thursday last, a reporter for the *Avalanche* was forbidden by Judge Flippin, of the Criminal Court, to publish the testimony in the trial of Wynn Cannon for shooting Horace Morse. The following reason was given:

Your newspapers, in publishing the testimony, defeat the ends of justice, and neutralize all my efforts. Being a Judge in this city and State, I am sworn to, for, in simple, take a recent case (evidently the case of Frank Graves, indicted for the murder of young Schofield), in which you published the testimony in full. That case ended in a farce, and all because of your newspapers and the odious jury law. I would like to oblige you very much; but you see the situation in which I am placed. By allowing you to publish it I simply am placed.

The flexible marble slab is still on exhibition at Wheeling, the number of visitors being daily on the increase. In order to guard against too curious handling of the slab, Mr. Holliday has set it in a casing of wood, which, however, does not prevent its very motion when shaken. For several weeks before it was brought to Wheeling it was exposed to all sorts of weather--rain, and snow, and freezing. It is now thoroughly dried, and, though it has been shaken by two or three thousand hands, and by some of them very roughly, it has not a crack or a break. Mr. H. has refused an offer of $500 for the slab; also, several tempting inducements to visit other cities with the slab.

--Mr. Ward Cambridge, Vt., is the owner of a singular fowl. It is a cross between a Brahma cock and a guinea hen. The spotted feathers are mixed about equally with the white, the bird is larger than the others of his flock, and has a different head, as well as differing in every other respect, and its voice is harsh and discordant in the extreme.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE--BY D. COLMAN, REAL ESTATE Agents, 186 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE--OR TO RENT--PROPERTY.

No. 100 on Washington, near Halsted. Mortgage on same for sale. No. 126 on Madison, near Halsted. Mortgage on same for sale. No. 1,000 on Jefferson. Title perfect. No. 1,000 on Washington. 10 feet on Madison, 100 feet deep. No. 1,000 on Madison, 24×132 on Canal-st. No. 1,000 on Canal-st., 24×132 feet. No. 1,000 on Canal-st., 24×132 feet. No. 1,000 on Canal-st., 24×132 feet